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Rock Springs, Wyoming

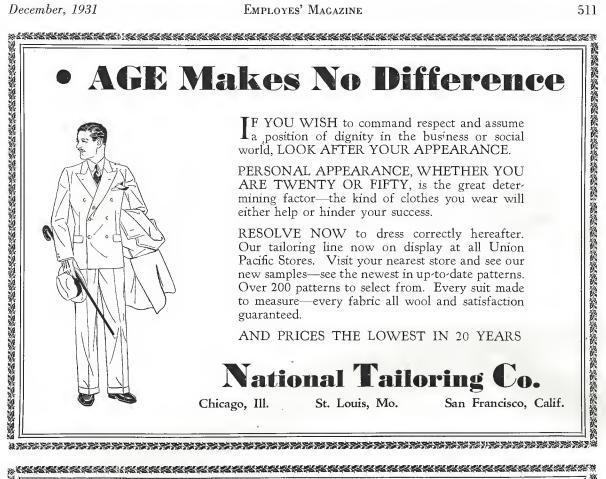
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

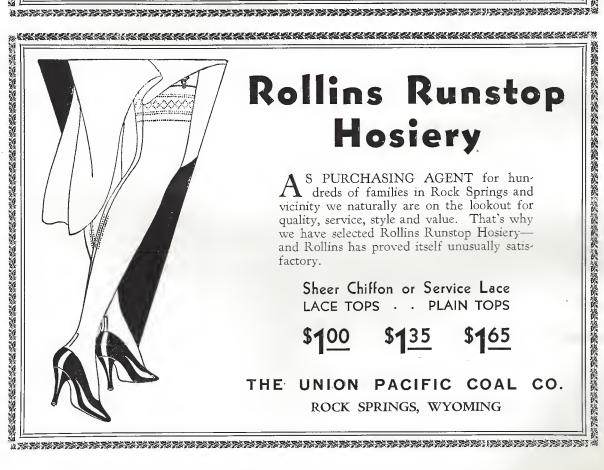


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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 8

December, 1931

Number 12

Roamin' In the Scottish Highlands

By George B. Pryde

Laving the comparatively flat Lowlands of Scotland, as one approaches the entrance to the Highlands, the contours become increasingly more rugged and picturesque.

Nearing Perth, the road passes over the River Tay, one of the large Scottish rivers, flowing eastward to the North Sea. Perth, although at one time sharing honors with Edinburgh as the capital of Scotland, is now a rather uninteresting city, and, while rich in tradition and historic lore, has seen most of its ancient glory depart. Granted the status of a Royal Burgh by William the Lion in the Twelfth Century, situated on the border of the Highlands and the Lowlands, it probably saw more desperate fighting and suffered more severely than any other town in Scotland. During the first Jacobite Rebellion, the Earl of Mar led his army to Perth, on the way to lay siege to Edinburgh. He was defeated at Sherrif River and was compelled to retreat to Perth.

From the Twelfth to the Fourteenth Centuries the Scottish Parliaments were convened in a building in High Street, but, when James the First was murdered in Blackfriars Church by the Earl of Athol, the city lost its status as the Capital of the Scottish nation. It is at present the headquarters of the 42nd Black Watch, Royal Highlanders. one of the famous Scottish regiments. It was our privilege to be shown around the military reservation by one of the members of the regiment, who was most courteous, showing us through every phase of the military activities. In the center of the Square. a squad of rookies was being taught to march, some of them evidently having trouble to properly identify their right and left foot, but the hard-boiled drill sergeant would work wonders with them in a short time. In the Square also was a squad being instructed in the manual of arms, while nearby another squad was being taught how to use the machine gun, and in a building to one side could be heard the Pipe Band doing its "daily dozen" (tunes).

It was noted that the language of many of the soldiers belonged south of the Scottish Border, our guide informing us that the English show a great liking for the Kilt, and are enlisting in ever increasing numbers in the Highland regiments. Time, with its mellowing influence, works many wonders, and surely the bitter memories of Bannockburn and Flodden are fast being forgotten. Close to Perth is Scone, where the Scottish Kings were crowned for centuries. It was from the old castle that the "Stone of Destiny", on which the Kings were crowned, was taken to Westminster Abbey. and now rests beneath the Coronation Chair. We were unable to visit the old castle, as a grim-faced Scotchman, in a rather belligerent manner, informed us that, on account of litigation, no one was admitted to the grounds. It seems a pity that so many beautiful estates in Scotland, hoary with tradition, should be closed to the public, when so much of historic interest surrounds them.

Leaving Perth the road leads northeast to Blairgowrie, located in a beautiful valley, the center of a great fruit growing industry. It was here that we were to learn the difference between plain tea and high tea. Every meal in Scotland is tea, except when it is high tea, the latter being plain tea with the addition of meat or fish. Fourteen miles from Blairgowrie lies the little town of Kirriemuir, made famous as the birthplace of Sir James M. Barrie, and immortalized in his "Window in Thrums", "The Little Minister", and "Auld Licht Idylls". The simplicity and pathos of these books brought Sir James instant fame, as he recounts the homely family life of his friends and neighbors in Thrums. What Burns accomplished in poetry, in spreading the name and fame of Avr far beyond the confines of his native town, so Barrie did a like service for Kirriemuir, till the name of Thrums and its people are known far beyond the boundaries of Scotland.

Here we were to learn the truth of the adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country". Stopping at a garage, we inquired the way to the Window in Thrums. A rather sour-

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Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.

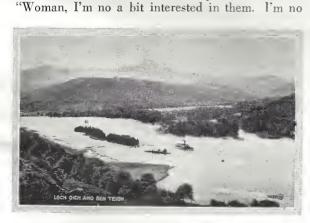
faced Scot asked, "Aye, and what will you be wantin' with the Window in Thrums? You'll be frae America, I'm thinkin'?" Asked if he did not think that Sir James had conferred a real service on his native village by spreading its fame to the far places of the earth, he very grudgingly replied that he "dooted it very much", and that "Maister Barrie" had exploited Thrums too much, and all that Thrums people wanted was to be left alone. His general opinion of Mr. Barrie apparently was not so high, but such is often the penalty of success. As we went across the burn and up the brae to the little house, we could imagine we saw Henry Mc-Qumpalı wheeling his barrow in which was his son James' trunk, James having come from London to spend the annual holiday with his parents. Presently we were standing in the yard of the little house, with its famous little window, but here again we were unable to obtain admittance.

You will remember that Jess, Henry McQumpah's wife, was a semi-invalid, and, like many people shut in, she nevertheless knew much of the village gossip. Then there was Leeb, a devoted daughter, who ministered to every want of her invalid mother. As we stood in the yard, we imagined that we could hear the following whispered conversation:

"I'm sayin', Leeb, wha' do you think thae folk are glowerin' at oor hoose? Losh keep me, they hae nae mainners. Aye, him wi' the glasses, dae ye think he'll be a German? (The threat of the German invasion was very real in the lifetime of Jess.) And thet stoot leddy, aye, that'll be his wife, maybe. That ither ane, I canna quite place him. Aye, but that'll be their servant, maybe, him that drives their kerridge (automobile). But they mustna be real gentry, or they would hae him in livery. Aye, I'm thinkin' they're just putting it on."

And Leeb, listening to all of this, replied rather irritably, "Mither, dinna talk sae loud; they'll hear ye. And keep further back frae the window; they'll see ye. And I wouldna let them ken that I was interested in them, and besides I'm no wantin' to let them in."

This evoked the rather tart response from Jess.



Loch Oich and Ben Teigh.



Glencoe. The Aonach Dhu.

carin' a bìt about them. But I'd just like to ken wha they are, and what they're daein' here."

Somehow as we drove back through the pelting rain to Blairgowrie we felt vaguely disappointed. We had expected so much from the visit and seemed to have accomplished so little.

Again reaching Blairgowrie, the road led northward into the mountains through the Spittal of Glenshee, and thence to Braemar and Balmoral. The mountain scenery becomes more and more rugged. resembling very much some portions of our Rocky Mountains. Glen and heavily wooded mountains and rushing river, make a beautiful setting. For large areas the flaming rhododendrons and the purple heather supply the necessary color, adding to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scenery. For considerable distances there are few signs of life, except the small settlements in sequestered glens.

Sheep raising seemed to be the principal occupation, and it was not hard to remember that sheep stealing was a capital offence in the country through which we were passing. The sheep still are well protected as we were reminded by many posted signs not to injure the poor sheep, and it became necessary to stop the auto on several occasions and gently drive them off the main highway.

Braemar has a most beautiful setting high in the mountains. It is in the center of the game country, grouse and deer. Here for many years Highland games have been held, and athletes come from all over Scotland. Here, in years gone by, Donald Dinnie, one of the famous Scotlish athletes, performed prodigious feats of agility and strength. Here the bagpipes and Highland dancing, with the tartan of many of the clans, may still be seen in the late summer at the Braemar Highland gatherings.

"The standards on the Braes o' Mar Are up and streaming rarely. The gathering pipes of Lochnagar Are sounding loud and clearly."

In this vicinity is Balmoral Castle, the summer residence of the Royal Family. During the late summer months, they steal away from London, and it must be a real relief to visit this secluded place, after the tumult and glaring publicity of Buckingham Palace, and to enjoy the healing solitude of the mountains.

Presently the road was leading eastward to Aberdeen, through Ballater and Banchory. One's first impression of Aberdeen is that it is a city of churches, on account of the many spires, but all such buildings, we found, were not religious institutions, although there seems to be no lack of such. Aberdeen is also a Royal Burgh, William the Lion having granted its charter, its University being one of the outstanding educational institutions of Scotland. Many of the buildings are constructed of granite, parts of which are highly polished; many are old buildings having an appearance of permanence and stability, and rugged strength and beauty.

Leaving Aberdeen in the early morning, the road led northward to Huntley and Keith, the former a Royal Burgh. From Keith there are two routes by which to reach Inverness, one by Fochabers, Elgin and Nairn, the other by Craigellachie, Inveravon, and Granton on Spey, the latter route preferable as it leads through the most beautiful mountain scenery. About three miles from Inverness occurred one of the most tragic battles in Scottish history, Culloden Moore, where, in 1746, the Jacobites met final defeat at the hands of the Crown Troops, led by the Duke of Cumberland. Although nearly 200 years have passed, the battlefield has changed but little. Drab and dreary and desolate, the moors stretch toward the Moray Firth. Little is growing but some stunted pines and grass, with here and there a cultivated field. It is not hard to envisage what occurred on that fateful day. The ragged Highlanders, poorly fed, facing the well equipped crown troops, courage and faith in their cause their only assets, they fight with the most sublime bravery, but as the day nears an end the moor is strewn with the dead and dying Highlanders with the remainder in retreat to the mountain fastnesses. Many of them were hunted down and later executed, those that

survived suffering the most harsh treatment, being prohibited from wearing the Highland dress or playing the bagpipes for many years. The dead Highlanders were buried by clans, when they could be recognized, with rough rock headstones. A large number of these headstones have been gathered in recent years and built into a great monument to the memory of those who died on the battlefield. In later years the descendants of these clansmen, as members of the Scottish Highland regiments, were to fight with the same unflinching valor in carrying the flag of the Empire to the remote places of the earth, and in every Highland village the names of these same descendants are inscribed on the war memorials, the fact that they gave their lives testifying to their loyalty and patriotism.

Nearby is Inverness, the unofficial capital of the Highlands. It is an ancient city, dating back to the Fourth Century, and was one of the strong-holds of the Picts. The city is also a Royal Burgh, having been chartered such by William the Lion. The town has a beautiful setting, surrounded by mountains. Nearby is Loch Ness, the largest body of fresh water in Scotland, being 221/2 miles long and 13/4 miles wide. It constitutes part of the Caledonian Canal, a most picturesque water way which is a succession of lakes joined by making excavations between the lakes. The old castle is now occupied as a municipal building. A magnificent view is obtained from here of the town itself with its many beautiful buildings, snow-capped mountains in the distance, the deep green of the hills blending softly with the lakes and rivers.

The sagacity of the Scotch Collie is proverbial. We witnessed an example of this in Inverness. A shepherd with his dog, was driving a flock of sheep along one of the principal streets. At one of the intersections a traffic policeman held up his hand to stop the traffic. The dog immediately got in front of the sheep and stopped them; when the policeman gave the signal to go, the dog immediately took its place behind the sheep and drove them along.

It would be hard to imagine a more beautiful drive than that from Inverness to Ford William. The route seldom leads away from the canal, traversing the most rugged country imaginable, with



Balmoral Castle and Gardens.

farm houses perched high on the mountain sides. It seems almost inconceivable how a living is wrested from the inhospitable soil.

With a climate where rains seems to fall copiously and consistently, Fort William is a rather inactive town, overrun with tourists, who spend the days in fishing and in tramping over the mountains. Near the center of the city stands a monument to Cameron of Lochiel, representing a Highlander dressed in full Highland costume. Nearby stands a monument erected to those from that parish who fell in the Great War. As the names are enumerated, one realizes the tremendous number of her sons that the Highlands sent to the Great War; over one hundred from the vicinity of that little town alone went forth never to return, and not only is this true of the Highlands, but of every part of the British Isles. The War is still a very real thing to the relatives of these men, and will continue to be for many years to come.

Leaving Fort William, the route still follows the canal. At the Clachan of Ballacluish we talked with a storekeeper who, the previous evening, had, over his radio, received a programme from the New York studios, the reception being splendid, and the whole town turning out to listen; the programme was put on in New York for the King of Siam. So space is being conquered by science and enjoyment brought to many thousands of people in isolated communities such as this Highland village. Truly we are living in an age of practical miracles.

Leaving Ballacluish in the early morning, we soon entered the Pass of Glencoe, the scene of one of the most treacherous massacres in the long history of the internecine strife in the Highlands. Campbell of Glenlyon appeared in the Glen, with a party of soldiers, giving out that they came as friends. They were kindly welcomed by the Macdonalds and shared their hospitality for two weeks. At the end of that period, they turned on their hosts in the early dawn of a winter's morning, and practically wiped out the entire Macdonald clan living in the Glen. One cannot but feel that there could be no more fitting setting for such a tragedy. The mountains rise sheer on every side; their tops are shrouded in mist. The pass is gloomy and sinister. and a brooding silence is everywhere. The mountains and the Glen are almost devoid of human habitation, with sparse growths of heather and gorse; the unearthly stillness awes one and one cannot but help think that somehow some of the depressing influence of that awful tragedy still remains.

But this will all be changed in a short time, and what is now merely a mountain trail will be a splendid highway, as the drill, the giant powder and the steam shovel are tearing great gashes in the mountain sides. building a modern highway to Oban, which is the most beautiful town of the western Highlands, a town which few tourists miss visiting. Near the north end of the bay stands the ruin of Dunolly Castle, the old stronghold of the

Macdougalls of Lorne, whose modern mansion adjoins. About three miles to the northeast is the ruin of Dunstaffnage Castle. It was here that the Stone of Destiny was kept before its removal to Scone.

But our visit is drawing to a close, and after leaving Oban we are hurrying eastward, skirting the edge of Loch Aine, on our way to Callander, the gateway of the Trossachs. Passing through Callander, we cast many a backward regretful look at the mountain country we are leaving, feeling the time all too short to do justice to a country so filled with beauty and romance, and these days we spent roamin' in the Highlands must always remain one of the pleasant memories of our visit to the Homeland.

Run of the Mine

Will Democracy Survive?

T HAS been charged that democracy lacks intelligence. That it is congenitally incapable of understanding, even in the crudest way, simple economic and financial problems. It is hypnotized by glib expressions and it is both bulldozed and misled by bosses. These charges have been made again and again, and generally speaking, they have a substantial foundation in fact.

Great Britain is said to enjoy the most democratic government in the world. Any individual, regardless of appearance, education or background, is privileged to climb up on a soap box in any public place where he will not interfere with traffic, and thereafter say anything that comes into his head about the government he lives under. He may even go so far as to ridicule and vilify the King, always providing his language is not blasphemous nor obscene.

For some years past, the control of the British Government has been very largely in the hands of Labor. the Prime Minister, Mr. Macdonald, a Labor candidate. the major number of the various Government portfolios filled by Labor men and women, including Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party, who began life as an iron molder, Thomas Shaw, Minister of War, who began working in a cotton mill at the age of ten years, J. H. Thomas, a locomotive engine driver, Margaret Bondfield, Labor Minister, who came from the ranks of the factory workers, Ben Tillett, a dock worker, etc.

Premier Macdonald and Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden, some months ago definitely came to the conclusion that the nation was in a bad way

financially, its credit impaired, its ability to continue to pay an ever increasing dole which is being collected from a shrinking industry, representing an untenable position. Mr. Snowden undertook to balance the nation's budget, whereupon Labor, led by Arthur Henderson, went off on a tangent forcing the dissolution of the Government, Mr. Macdonald and his supporters compelled to go before the people for approval.

When Mr. Macdonald appeared before his Seaham Harbor constituents, he suffered most extraordinary criticism and heckling. He was even denied the opportunity to speak, and yet when the votes were counted, the sober, common sense of the laboring men in Mr. Macdonald's district had returned him to office with a substantial majority.

Mr. Macdonald has made mistakes in the past, he will make mistakes again, but the world will not forget that loving his country more than his party, he smashed his cabinet, smashed his party, and in a very few weeks, brought about a complete revolution in British politics through an alliance made with his enemies, the Conservatives—all this was done in order to overcome an emergency which he firmly believed threatened the security of Great Britain.

Arthur Henderson, former Labor leader, at 67 years of age, failed his country and failed his constituents by reason of his dogged, insane refusal to recognize economic facts. One man in the ranks of Labor, J. H. Thomas, former political secretary to the British Railway Unions, a poor man, although threatened with expulsion and social ostracism, his severance from his Union costing him an annual pension of \$2,500, a tidy sum these days in Great Britain, elected to take the side of Ramsay Macdonald and his country. The action of Mr. Thomas represented a splendid example of courageous patriotism.

The British budget has been balanced. To accomplish this, the measure of the dole was reduced, salaries of all civil servants, including teachers, the police force, the army and navy, were cut. The measure of England's dilemma was well expressed by the inability of the government to maintain its pound sterling at full value. Throughout the Great War, only a nominal shrinkage in value was expressed, and England was the first nation to reestablish its currency on a full gold standard basis. We heard a young man make a rather trite statement a few days ago, which in substance was that there are certain invincible laws of nature that can not be flouted, among which might be mentioned the force of gravity, centrifugal force and the law of supply and demand. The whole world has been juggling with the last mentioned principle and the British Labor Party seemingly lacked the courage to accept a sane solution of the nation's problems. We take the liberty of quoting from a recent editorial published in a great American daily:

"The Labor party has suffered a heavy defeat. Many things worked against it in this election. Twice in England it has risen to power and formed a Labor Government largely by reason of prevailing national discontent. But this time discontent operated against a Government of the discontented. It was charged with an abject failure in office. The large and lavish promises which it made two years ago remain as little more than so much blank paper. Excuses are urged, in the shape of a world-wide economic upset from which England could not escape; but excuses which may avail in logic do not in politics. On top of all, there was a deep feeling of disappointment, or outright resentment, when the Labor Government confessed itself unable to deal with the crisis, which its own measures had at least partially created, and ran away. As the English say, it 'funked' when the issue was sharply thrust upon a Labor Cabinet, which first disagreed and then resigned. From that moment the fate of the Labor party in the general election was written in the stars."

Ramsay Macdonald began life as a Socialist, later becoming the political leader of Labor. With education and responsibility, he learned, much to his chagrin, that mere wishes would not always bear fruit. It is to his eternal credit that when his Government was confronted with an emergency of the first class, he did not hesitate to deal a shattering blow to revolutionary radicalism. Macdonald's place is well fixed in history, his achievement has made an indelible imprint on the history of his country. For years, he has experienced a growing belief that Socialism, both Fabian and Radical, lacks the power to offset economic truths. The tragedy of Labor was again expressed when the workers, men and women, were compelled to retire the political leaders whom they had raised, educated and supported, turning once more to the Conservative intellectuals of the nation for leadership.

Rights

THE November issue of The Mining Congress Journal contains an editorial pronouncement that is worth memorizing. We take the liberty of quoting it in full:

"Not so many years ago the American Federation of Labor waged a vigorous battle in favor of their belief in the right to strike. Today the same organization is as vigorously undertaking to establish the principle of the

right to work. Both of these campaigns conducted in the interest of the working man but serve to denote the signs of the times. When the now famous slogan 'the right to strike' was advanced, labor was fully employed. Industry was prosperous. Labor felt then that it was entitled to a larger share in the profits of industry, and set out to obtain it through persuasion or through strikes. President Green of the Federation advanced the new slogan, 'the right to work', at his recent Vancouver address, and at a time when industry is at low ebb and labor seeking jobs but accepting, perhaps unwillingly, charity.

"We took issue with the Federation in its original campaign in favor of the right to strike, insisting that the 'right to strike is a qualified right, which ceases and becomes a conspiracy against the Government when it interferes with the production and distribution of the necessities of life.' We do not take issue with their present slogan of 'the right to work'. But rights, as such, are necessarily tempered to the need. The world owes nobody a living, but industry does owe those dependent upon it every opportunity to work and to become self. respecting, self-reliant citizens. Equally, labor owes industry its best service for its wage. A dictatorial attitude on the part of either capital or labor is undesirable at all times, and particularly at this time, when the world needs co-operation and full team work to climb over the top of the hill. The 'right' of industry, or the 'right' of labor is of small importance in an emergency. All rights are qualified."

The growing measure of power and machinery used, the tremendous strides made in scientific and engineering technique with a resultant decrease in the demand for man power, plus the tremendous shift of women from the home to the factory, the store and the office, have all contributed to the present unemployment situation.

While hesitating to suggest another "remedy" to be added to the thousands now floating about in space, we are given to wonder whether a benevolent despot who could fix the length of the work day in keeping with the amount of work to be done, by mandate, would not turn the trick.

Suppose for example we had a Mr. Inilossum and he would say that on January 1, 1932, the work day in all industry would be fixed at seven hours with seven hours and fifteen minutes pay, or six hours with six and one-half hours pay, would such not take up the unemployment slack; the day and wages to be extended when the demand for labor increases? Of course, a dictator would not be tolerated north of the Rio Grande, so "what's the use"?

Let the Taxpayers Foot the Bills

As This is written, President Hoover is again involved in a controversy with an element who propose to keep on increasing taxation, regardless of the ability of the nation to foot the bills. We refer to the President's effort to reduce naval expenditures, which has always been a rather tender spot with those whose interests lie in building ships, selling armor plate, etc. Voting taxes is a habit which once acquired, is very difficult to check; very much like the automobile driven by the reckless driver who turns over the top of an icy hill at undue speed, thereafter finding it impossible to either check his speed or guide his machine safely to the bottom of the hill.

The Municipal Administration Service, a kind of national protective tax payers' association, recently completed a survey of 135 cities, attempting to develop just how far the taxing habit has been modified by reason of the economic changes which the nation is passing through. A survey of the 135 cities shows that in the face of declining property values, official valuations have, for the most part, either increased or remained stationary. Only a handful of the cities studied managed to decrease the tax rate, Olympia, Washington, which effected a 16 per cent reduction, an outstanding exception. Most of the cities felt compelled to add to their budgets this year. The Association makes the statement that the politician thinks of necessity for taxation in terms of favor and patronage; the contractor and vendor of material has in mind securing an additional job or selling the tax payers equipment or material. Many of those who have undertaken to prescribe for the nation's unemployment situation, advocate the issuance of, not millions, but billions of dollars in Government bonds, the proceeds to be used in constructing public works, including buildings, highways, the canalization of rivers, etc.

The thing that these benevolent gentlemen overlook is the fact that when a city, state or the Federal Government issues and sells securities, provision must be made for paying the interest on same, as well as their eventual retirement. We went through a debauch of security-selling during the Great War, and we are still paying and will continue to pay for the securities then issued, in fact that situation represents the real background of our troubles of today.

Interest and sinking funds can only be paid for by wealth that is being created and our present over-production situation should furnish ample proof of the fact that when wealth in the form of production is created too fast, values drop, industry slows up, and thereafter unemployment and privation follows. Few of those who, like Mr. Hearst, propose the issuance of billions of dollars in securities to furnish work for the unemployed, give thought to the fact that taxes collected to pay the interest and sinking fund on the securities issued, must be taken out of the industries that now exist, with the result that unemployment is created rather than cured by the process suggested. It is well to keep in mind the old axiom that a man can not lift himself over a fence by pulling on his own boot straps.

Unemployment Relief

THE citizens of Rock Springs and Superior are I to be commended for their business-like arrangements effected early in November for the care of the indigent unemployed in the two communities. All salaried men were asked to contribute one per cent of their monthly salaries for a period of six months, and the several Locals of the U. M. W. of A. were asked to contribute a similar percentage through the check-off, with a maximum monthly contribution of \$1.00. The Union Pacific Coal Company, Green River Water Works Company and Southern Wyoming Electric Company also agreed to make substantial contributions to the relief fund at Rock Springs. At Hanna, Reliance and Winton, the Community Clubs will care for any family whose resources are unduly restricted through extended illness.

Fatal Accidents Outside the Mines

Beginning with 1924, we undertook to keep a record of the number of our Wyoming employes and their families losing their lives outside our mines. This record shows, up to November 1. 1931, a total of 31 deaths, ranging from 1 to 12 per year, the deaths by years shown below:

1924, one	1928, three
1925, twelve	1929, four
1926, three	1930, four
1927, two	1931, (10 months), two

The causes leading to the 31 deaths were: one by electrocution, a youth flying a kite using a fine copper leash which fell across a high voltage power line; one by gunshot; two by breathing carbon monoxide made by starting their automobiles in a closed garage; two suiciding by hanging; five by drowning and twenty-one by automobile accidents.

The number of deaths above listed, several of whom were young people, with six of the victims women, should serve to recall the fact that death is always just around the corner and the best preventative of accident is eternal vigilance.

With cold weather here, every driver of an automobile should be careful not to attempt to start their automobile with the garage doors closed, keeping in mind also that going to sleep in an automobile or bus while the vehicle is standing and the engine running is particularly dangerous, more so to young children.

Ten Minute Talks With Workers

This is the twelfth of the series of Ten Minute Talks With Workers, which is reproduced with permission of the "Times", London, England.

A FAIR DAY'S WORK FOR A FAIR DAY'S WAGE

Every now and again an idea which is simmering in the minds of men strikes out for itself a happy phrase which runs from lip to lip because it sums up the idea to a dot. "A fair day's work for a fair day's wage" is just such a phrase. "Give me the one and I am willing to give the other," say both the wage-payer and the wage-earner, and they say this because the word "fair" appeals to them. "That's fair"—this sentence is heard every day. In an imperfect world one does not expect perfection. Give him fairness, and he is content.

Our trouble is that we cannot afford to be content with a phrase because it rings sweet in our ears. We are not out electioneering at a mass-meeting, where sound is of much more importance than sense. Our business is to get at the truth, which is the only thing that matters; and the particular kind of truth we are searching for is economic truth. When we sing or shout agreement with the idea of "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage", what is the precise meaning we attach to the phrase?

The phrase is economically sound because it asserts in the clearest possible way that there is a vital connection between work and wages, between the character of the one and the size of the other. The day's work and the day's wage are connected vith each other as cause and effect. It may not be true of a single day's work of a particular man. Suppose a farm hand calls on you and asks for a day's work at three dollars a day. You give it to himthat is, you enter into a contract with him. If he lay under the fence all day and smoked, you would not pay him. and if he sued you for the money in Court and you proved that he had so acted, the Court would not compel you to keep the contract because he had broken it from his side. No jobbing gardener acts like this, but our shrewd-eyed father of economics, Adam Smith, noted long ago that a man "commonly saunters a little" when he changes from one sort of work to another, as from mowing

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the lawn to potting the geraniums. If you came to the conclusion that your farm hand had overdone the sauntering you would not have him again.

And looking at the contract from his point of view, you can easily see that if he could get \$3.50 from other people he would not come to you for \$3; or if, in the absence of a man willing to give him \$3.50 he came to you for \$3, he would be likely to give you only \$3 worth of labour for \$3 in wages—and no one can say that he would be acting wrongly.

PAY AND PRODUCT

Generally it makes a difference whether an employer with a fixed stock of capital employs a smaller or a larger number of men, because certain overhead charges (rent, for example, which varies with the area rented, which must be larger for the larger number of men) increase as the size of his staff increases. Suppose, however, what is in many cases nearly true, that it does not matter to an employer whether he engages 100 men at \$4 a day each or 80 men at \$5 a day each, since the output in each case is the same, and his overhead charges vary so little with the number of his men that he can neglect the variation. Which, then, is the fair day's wage and which the fair day's work? Each is clearly fair. It is unfair for the employer to expect a \$5 output from a \$4 man, and for a \$4 worker to expect a \$5 wage. Moreover, it is not only unfair but uneconomic, which settles the matter. If workers who contract to do work worth \$5 only do work worth \$4, they must in time bring the business to bankruptcy whatever their employer may be. No fallacy is more persistent or more stupid than that of supposing that a change in name causes a change in nature. No employer now, in the past, or in the future, can pay \$5 for \$4 worth of work. Whether he be a "bloated Capitalist". a Guild, a Soviet, a "Co-op.", a Municipality or the State itself can never make any difference to that. And it is equally true that no employer can continuously get \$5 worth of work for \$4 in wages. Labour is too mobile, too intelligent, and now too well-organized to allow that.

Fairness is a habit of mind, and both parties to the wage-contract benefit by having it. But both a fair day's work and a fair day's wage will not be easily ascertained even by fair-minded men unless each of them is fully acquainted with the actual position of the industry and its changes from time to time. No one today denies that there is, and always must be, a causal connection between product and pay. What is wanted is some means by which both employers and men can ascertain the particular connection which exists at any time selected for inquiry. In other words, the line of ad-

vance seems to be to put a good deal more life and reality into the idea, emphasized all through these "Talks", that industry is a partnership. Now partners make a fair division of the proceeds because they all have access to a full knowledge of how things are going.

Anyhow, let us agree that no wage is too high if it is a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The notion that workers can earn too much is as foolish and as socially injurious as the notion that they can work too much. "Ca'canny" is bad whoever practices it.

Fred A. Graf-Research Engineer

Fred A. Graf, recently appointed research engineer for the Union Pacific Coal Co. scarcely needs an introduction since he spent almost two years as assistant-engineer in Winton where he has many friends.

Mr. Graf is a native of Elberfeld, Germany, re-



Mr. Fred A. Graf

ceiving his early education there. Later he attended the mining university at Clausthal where he was graduated as a mining engineer in 1925. Seeking further education, Mr. Graf entered the University of Berlin and was granted a Master's degreein 1927. Meanwhile his interest was attracted to America. Thus the following summer found him

in Harvard University after which he came to Winton. During the last two years, since his return to Germany, Mr. Graf has been employed by the German government in making an investigation and comparison of all mines in Germany and many of the surrounding countries. As a result of this report Mr. Graf was made a Mining Assessor. Training and background excellently fit this young man for his work here.

Mrs. Graf, who is a bride of a month, accompanied her husband to Rock Springs to make her new home.

А Віт О' Ѕсотсн

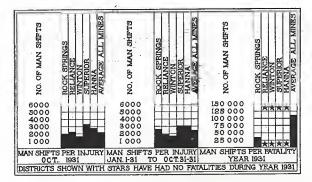
Sandy—"Say, Mon, when is Annie McTavish

goin' to let you marry her?"

Andy—"It's very uncertain, Mon. Some fool gave her a big box of letter paper with her name printed on it. She won't get married till it's used up—an' she writes very few letters on account of the postage."

Make It Safe

October Accident Graph



Here is the accident record for the month of October. There was a total of 19 injuries that caused a loss of time to the injured workmen. Among these was one fatality, namely to William Pate in Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, sixteen serious injuries and two minor injuries.

Eight (8) of the injured men have returned to work. They are Alex Angelovich, Primo Gatti, Victor Randolph (colored), John Krafez, Joe Magelass, William Lowe, Joe Mutz and George Warburton. The total period of their disabilities was 77 days.

Ten (10) men are still convalescing; three (3) in the hospital, namely Fred Grindel, Nick Stathakis and Tony Bercic. The others, James McPhie, James Murray, John Barwick, Martin Kobler, George Armstrong (colored), S. Kosai and Steve Zurich are at their homes. The total period of their disabilities is estimated at 516 days.

This is the largest number of injuries that we have had since starting the new safety campaign, July 1. All of the mines reported one (1) or more accidents with the exception of Superior "B" Mine, Superior "C" Mine and Hanna No. 6 Mine.

During the month of October the manshifts inereased 4,295 over the month of September, and the accidents increased 6 in number. The severity of the accidents increased in October. In September, the manshifts per injury were 3,350. For October this dropped to 2,223, or a decrease of 1,127 manshifts per injury.

It should be remembered by all that the price of safety is a trained and disciplined worker and the denial of personal liberty when necessary to preserve the safety of the group or even the individual.

Such a condition does not appeal to the average miner because, before the advent of mechanical mining, he was more or less "on his own". Yet each one of our fatalities strengthens the sentiment for stricter regulation of the individual and the absolute observance of our safety rules. We all know that during the period of the World War everybody submitted to certain restrictions and rules, and if the month of October is an example of what can happen, then we certainly need more discipline.

Let all of us remember that constant thought and work for safety will eventually make it a habit.

BY MINES

		1.22.120		
				Man-shifts
Place	M	an-shifts	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4		4,073	5	815
Rock Springs No. 8			1	5,385
Rock Springs Outsi			0	0
		,		
Reliance No. 1		3,625	1	3,625
Reliance Outside		910	. 1	910
•				
Winton No. 1		2,760	1	2,760
Winton No. 3		2,322	3	774
Winton Outside		1,268	0	0 .
S		2 # Ó 4	0	0
Superior "B"		2,584	0	0
Superior "C"		2.750	0	0
Superior "D"		31	0	0
Superior "E"		2.688	3	896
Superior Outside		1,852	0	0
		0.770	7	072
Hanna No. 2		973	1	973
Hnnna No. 4		2,296	1	2,296
Hanna No. 6		168	0	0
Hanna Outside		2,104	0	0
. B.	Y	DISTRIC	TS	
Rock Springs		11.468	- 6	1,911
Reliance		4,535	2	2,268
		6,350	4	1,587
Winton		9,905	3	3,302
Superior		5,541	2	2,771
Hanna		$_{0,0\pm1}$		2,111
All Districts	-	27 700	17	2,223
All Districts		51,199	11	2,220
Period Janua	D3/	1 то Ос	TOPEP 3	1 1931
Rock Springs	1	$02,\!162$	39	2,619
Reliance		37,710	20	1,885
Winton		52,543	31	1,695
Superior		85,531	28	3,055
Hanna		51,807	17	3,047
All Districts	3	29,753	135	2.443

"Skullgard" Saves a Life

On October 30, James Murray, Scotsman, age 62, a miner employed in Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, was injured by a fall of rock. His injuries consisted of a very slight laceration of the scalp, bruised and contused shoulders and back, and a bruised and

contused ankle.

Jim was loading a car and had nearly completed the task when approximately a ton and a half of rock scaled off the roof. The rock was rectangular in shape, measuring 14 feet long, 10 feet wide and ranging from a feather edge to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The larger pieces of rock fell on the car, but enough fell on the high side (the side Jim was loading from) to have killed a man had it struck him squarely.

Jim was fortunate to have received so few injuries. He was wearing a "Skullgard", the new protective hat that has been introduced in this field. After a thorough investigation of this accident by the Mine Foreman in No. 4 Mine and Safety Department, they are all of the opinion that Jim owes

his life to the "Skullgard".

This is the fifth time that protective hats have saved employes from serious and probably fatal injuries. However, it must be stated that Jim did not have enough props set in his room. A few props hold up more bad roof than 50 years of mining experience.

Following is a letter written Safety Engineer V. O. Murray by James Murray, expressing his opinion

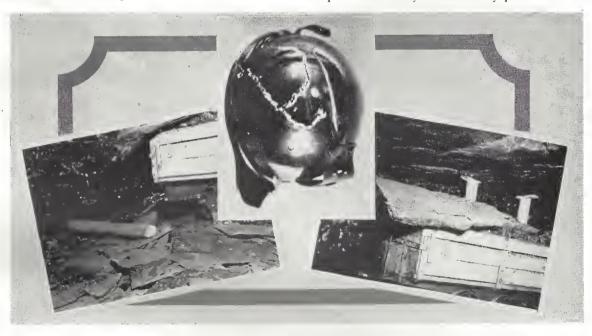
of the value of the "Skullgard".

"Mr. V. O. Murray, Safety Engineer, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Dear Mr. Murray:

In reply to your inquiry regarding my accidental injury of October 30, 1931, and asking my opinion as to the efficiency of the 'SKULLGARDS' in preventing head injuries.

I felt that the 'SKULLGARD' had, 'no doubt, saved me from serious injury, and after examining the 'SKULLGARD' that I was wearing and seeing the pictures which you took of my place I am now



WHY WEAR PROTECTIVE HATS?

Here are two photographs of James Murray's working place:

Right—Shows a slab of the rock on the car. Also note the "pot hole" in the roof at the extreme upper right of the photograph.

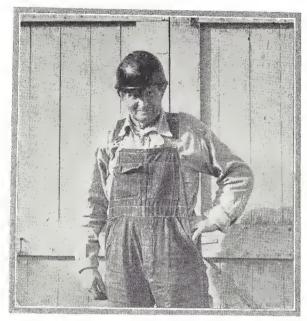
Left-Shows the rock that fell on the high side of the car, which struck Jim. Note the snubbing

post that was dislodged. Both photographs show that insufficient timber had been set.

Center—The "Skullgard" that James Murray was wearing at the time of his injury in Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Note that part of the peak or bill is broken away and the cracks in the side and crown. You will also observe the large and long dent or abrasion extending from the top center well down to the back of the cap. This alone would have caused a serious scalp injury or a probable fracture had he been wearing the ordinary cloth cap.

This is just one of the five examples which answer the question "Why Wear Protective Hats

or Caps?"



Here is a photograph of James Murray wearing the "Skullgard" that prevented him from having a serious scalp and head injury. Read his signed statement as going on record in favor of the adoption of "Skullgards" as headwear for all underground work.

sure that the 'SKULLGARD' saved me from a very serious head injury.

I wish to go on record as being in favor of adopting 'SKULLGARDS' as headwear for all underground work.

Yours truly, JAMES MURRAY."

October Injuries HOW IT HAPPENED

George Armstrong (Colored) — Miner — Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Contusions of the head and legs. While working at the face of a room, some coal fell from the working face, striking his head and legs. The estimated time that George will lose on account of this injury is 21 days. Falling face coal kills, maims and cripples a large number of miners each year. This class of accidents can be avoided if the miner will pick or shoot down overhanging face coal and be continually on his guard.

ALEX ANGELOVICH — Timberman — Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Contused big toe, right foot. While setting a cross bar, the bar rolled onto the toes of his right foot, bruising the big toe. Alex was idle 9 days on account of this injury. He also lost 5 days working time. He was not wearing hard toed shoes, and his injury was of a nature that had he been wearing protective shoes he would have lost no time. As it is he has caused his section to have another lost time

accident. After recovering from the accident, he reported for work wearing a pair of hard toed shoes.

Primo Gatti-Motorman-Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Bruised right foot. Was idle 14 days and missed 8 working days on account of this injury. The trolley line does not extend far enough in the entry to the motor to pull the empty cars under the loader head of the conveyor. Primo had two empty cars coupled onto the motor and he got off the motor to push the cars under the loader head. As he went to get back on the motor, he stepped on the end of a tie and the bumper of the motor squeezed his foot. This accident will probably never happen to Primo again. It will have to be the work of the mine management to reduce to a minimum the necessity of motormen having to push cars, but it is also the duty of a motorman to have the brake set on his motor whenever he gets out of the cab.

Martin Kobler—Machine Runner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Laceration of right foot. Estimated time that he will lose on account of his injury is from 3 to 4 weeks. Martin was helping to set up the drive unit of a shaking conveyor and he stepped on the blade of an ax that was laying blade up along side of a tie, cutting the outside center of his foot. This accident was certainly one that could have been avoided by the workman. Tools should be arranged in an orderly manner and out of the way where workmen will not be walking over them. This is the second time that Martin has been injured this year, and it appears he is a careless workman when an accident of this nature happens to him.

James Murray—Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Slight laceration of scalp, slight bruises of left shoulder, bruises and contusion of back and right ankle. Estimated he will be unable to return to work for 14 days. Jim was loading a car when he was struck by part of a slab of rock that fell from the roof. This accident was avoidable. The fortunate part of the accident is that Jim was wearing a "Skullgard" which, no doubt, saved his life. The unfortunate part of the accident is that Jim did not have enough timber set in his room. It must be remembered that a few props will support more roof than 50 years mining experience.

William Pate—Conveyor Man—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine. Fatal. Was loading coal onto a pit car loader when overhanging face coal, which he and his partner had previously tried to take down, fell and struck him. He received internal injuries which caused his death a few hours later. To many it would appear that the deceased was injured on account of his own carelessness, but the management has certain responsibilities too. These have been thoroughly

(Continued on following page.)

The Section Safety Standings

This month we are publishing the safety records made by each section of all operating mines for the period July 1st to October 31st, 1931.

Eleven (11) of these sections are still in the no

accident column and every employe working in these eleven (11) respective sections is entitled to participate in the award offered for first place.

	Ł			$Man\ Shifts$
	Section Foreman	Mine and Section	Man Shifts Injuries	$Per_{\cdot}Injury$
	J. McPhie and J. Reese	Rel. 1—Sec. 2	4,652	No Injury
	K. V. Cammack	Win. 1—Sec. 1	3,846 0	No Injury
	J. Ross and R. Haig	Sup. C—Sec. 3	2,749 0	No Injury
	Nick Conzatti	Sup. E—Sec. 2	2,520 0	No Injury
	Grover Wiseman	Sup. B—Sec. 1	2,329 0	No Injury
	T. Robinson and R. Arkle	Sup. B—Sec. 2	2,219 0	No Injury
	J. Law and W. H. Walsh	Sup. B—Sec. 3	$2,047 \cdot 0$	No Injury
	Roy Huber	Sup. B—Sec. 4	2,021 0	No Injury
	James Whalen	R.S. 8—Sec. 5	1,677 0	No Injury
	John Adams	R. S. 4—Sec. 4	1,132	No Injury
	Ben Cook	Han. 6—Sec. 1	707 0	No Injury
Place 2	Stortz and Johnson	Sup. C—Sec. 2	3,423 1	3 ,42 3
Place 3	J. R. Mann	Win. 1—Sec. 2	3,118	3,118
Place 4	Ben Lewis	R. S. 8—Sec. 2	6,140 2	3,070
Place 5	J. H. Crawford	Han. 4—Sec. 1	2,484 1	2,484
	Adam Flockhart	Sup. C—Sec. 1	2,338	2,338
Place 7		Sup. E—Sec. 1	4,641 2	2,320.5
	Hugh McLeod	R. S. 4—Sec. 1	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4,396 & 2 \\ 4,317 & 2 \end{array}$	2,198
Place 9	Thomas Overy	R. S. 4—Sec. 2	4,317 2	2,158.5
Place 10	Clem Bird	Win. 3—Sec. 3	2,102	2,102
Place 11	Dan Gardner	Win. 3—Sec. 1	3,598 2 5,215 3	1,799 .
	Evan Reese	R. S. 8—Sec. 3	5,215 3	1,738.3
	R. Buxton and J. Traeger	Rel. 4—Sec. 1	7,818 5	1,563.6
Place 14	F. Slaughter and E. Besso	Win. 1—Sec. 3	2,910 2	1,455
Place 15	J. L. Orr	Han. 4—Sec. 2 and 3	4,327 3	1,442.3
Place 16	Matt Marshall	R. S. 8—Sec. 4	1,279	1,279
Place 17	Dewey McMahon	R. S. 8—Sec. 1	4,796 4	1,199
Place 18	Bert Chadwick	Han. 2—Sec. 1	3,459 3	1,153
Place 19	R. J. Cummings	Han. 4—Sec. 4	2,153 2	1,076.5
Place 20	Elija Daniels	R. S. 4—Sec. 3	4.794 5	958.8
Place 21	T. Horn and F. Slaughter	Win. 3—Sec. 2	2,614 3	871.3
Place 22	J. Barwick and T. Robinson	Sup. E—Sec. 3	1.860 5	3 72

October Injuries

(Continued from preceding page.)

discussed and every official will see that no one is permited to work under overhanging face coal, such as caused this fatality.

JOHN KRAFEZ—Miner—Reliance No. 4 Mine. Contused foot. Was idle 13 days and lost 7 days work. John was placing a large chunk of coal on a car when it broke and fell on his foot. This was an avoidable accident. There is nothing strange about this injury. It has happened thousands of times, yet workmen will get injured in this manner. All miners know how to prevent this class of injuries.

James McPhie—Mine Foreman—Reliance No. 1
Mine. Calf of right leg severely lacerated and crushed. Was coupling cars on the surface when he unconsciously stepped between the

cars to couple them. The car that was being coupled was bumped by another and James' leg was caught between the bumpers of two cars. This accident was an avoidable one and James could have avoided it if he would have practiced what he preached.

Joe Mutz—Tunnel Worker—Winton No. 1 Mine. Contusion of back muscles. Unable to return to work for 12 days. Joe was bolting a leg on a steel cross-bar, and in order to place the bolt holes in the bar and leg for alignment he struck the bar with a hammer. This dislodged a piece of rock that was on some lagging and it struck him on the head. In trying to get clear of the falling rock he wrenched his back. Luckily for Joe, he was wearing a protective hat, and he states that it kept him from being severely injured, possibly from being killed.

Fred Grindel—Motorman—Winton No. 3 Mine. Laceration of left eye, with steel entering eye ball. The probable length of time he will lose on account of this injury is two months. Fred was cutting a steel snubbing rope when a piece of the crystallized wire struck his eye. The sight of this eye may be a partial and possibly a total loss. Such injuries are avoidable only when every man realizes the value of goggles and the mine management enforces the rule that they must be worn when workmen are doing certain classes of work.

William Lowe—Machine Runner—Winton No. 3 Mine. Contusion of back muscles. Was idle 12 days and lost 6 days work on account of his injury. Was working at the face when he was struck on the back by a piece of rock. Roof can be examined and properly timbered or taken down so that such accidents may be avoided.

NICK STATHAKIS—Loading-end Man—Winton No. 3 Mine. Fracture of tibia (right leg) and seventh rib right side. It is estimated that Nick will be disabled for three months. He was riding the front end of two loaded cars that were being pulled by a horse from under the loading end of a conveyor and, as he stepped to the high side of the track after uncoupling the tail chain, he slipped and fell under the front car. It is indeed fortunate that Nick's injuries were not more serious, for he could have been killed. This section of the mine was dirty and this contributed to the accident.

JOHN BARWICK — Unit Foreman — Superior "E" Mine. Compound fracture of left arm. It is estimated that he will be disabled for 10 weeks. A slope trip was being pulled from a lower entry and as it passed under the loading end of a Northern loader working in a new entry that was just being turned, one of the cars hit the loader and threw it against the rib. John was standing between the rib and the loader and received a simple fracture of the left arm and bruises of the body. Before he was received at the local hospital, the simple fracture had been converted to a compound fracture. This accident was avoidable. The loader crew and foreman were at fault for not moving the loader back into the entry until after the trip had passed. This had been done each time before John was injured. Very poor first aid treatment was administered to the injured man. This accident could have easily resulted in a fatality.

TONY BERCIC-Timberman-Superior "E" Mine. Fracture of right thigh and forearm. Estimated period of disability 16 weeks. Tony and his partner were pulling props in a conveyor room. He was cleaning around some props, two cross-bars back from the caved area, when the roof suddenly gave away without any warning and he was pinned under some of the rock. Tony was rendered excellent first aid treatment and reached the hospital in good condition. This accident again proves that prop pullers must use extreme caution in pulling props in the Superior mines.

Steve Zurich—Miner—Superior "E" Mine. Dislocation of both shoulders. Estimated period of disability 2 weeks. Steve states that he was pushing a car when his feet slipped and he fell with arms outstretched to the bumper of the car, dislocating both shoulder joints. This is the first time an accident of this nature has happened to a workman. It is an avoidable accident. Men should be instructed in the proper ways of pushing cars. Workmen should also watch their step and secure firm footing.

S. Kosai—Miner—Hanna No. 2 Mine. Lacerated scalp. Period of disability 10 days. Kosai was shoveling coal into a chute when a small piece of rock fell approximately 24 feet and struck him on the head. A "Skullgard" would have avoided this injury. All men working in this section are now wearing "Skullgards"

George Warburton—Joy Loader Operator—Hanna No. 4 Mine. Laceration and bruise of left thumb. Period of disability 10 days and lost 4 days work. In pulling a drilling machine from a drilled hole, he caught his thumb between the thread bar and drill stand. This was an avoidable accident. More precaution can be used by the drillers.

It's Still With Us

Millicent—"What do you call him—the man who directs the staging of the play?"

Fanny—"Why, stage coach, of course."—Reading Railroad Magazine.

MIGHT GET ITS BLOCK KNOCKED OFF Wife: "I'm afraid the mountain climate would disagree with me."
Husband: "It wouldn't dare."

GOOD EYESIGHT

Dora-"How could you fall in love with Jack before meeting him? Did you see his photo?" Flora—"No, I saw his auto."

TRAVELERS' REPARTEE

Tourist---"I spent last summer in a pretty city in Switzerland."

Traveler—"Berne?"

Tourist—"No, I almost froze."

OLD BABY

"Come at once. Our baby swallowed a dime," an excited Scotchman telephoned a doctor.

"How old is it?" asked the doctor. "1894," answered the Scot promptly.

Thoughts for Christmas

By The Right Reverend P. A. McGovern, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wyoming. (Written specially for The Employes' Magazine.)

E VERYONE knows that the Son of God became man for our salvation; in other words, to merit for us those amazing gifts which make us "partakers of the drvine nature" and heirs of a glorious immortality. The blessings He brought are chiefly spiritual. However, owing to the intimate union of soul and body, what redounds to the benefit of one, will naturally be conducive to the welfare of the other. In enriching the world spiritually by the fulness of His revelation, Christ did not detract one iota from the prescriptions of that natural law which is written on the fleshly fibres of every human heart. On the contrary, His teachings clarified the provisions of the moral law to the great benefit of both the individual and the race.

At the coming of the Savior, slavery, polygamy, and divorce were the order of the day; gross immorality was practiced even among the cultured and the best educated; if we except the Jews, idolatry was universal, so that beauty, strength, martial prowess, and impure love had their tutelary divinities; and the law of nations could have been summed up in the dictum that might makes right. No wonder a single ruler exercised dominion over the civilized world.

With one or two notable exceptions among the Greeks, the philosophers of pre-Christian days rejected the freedom of the human will. Man was looked upon as a chattel to be bought and sold: as a matter of fact, more than half the inhabitants of the Roman empire were slaves. Human life had no instrinsic value; thousands were sacrificed in the public games; the aged and deformed were slain lest they become a charge on their relatives or the community; and. finally. fathers exercised the right of life or death over their offspring. The minds of all were so engrossed with the pursuit of pleasure that by common consent manual labor was held to be degrading and unworthy of freemen. See the change effected by the teachings of the incarnate Son of God!

1. Each and every human being is a person. having a spiritual soul that is endowed with reason and free will. We belong to our Maker, to Whom we are responsible for our actions. It follows that we have certain inalienable rights, which may not be violated. Moreover, we are children of God; bound, therefore, to love our fellowmen as brethren, and bound to succor them in their need, without regard to their race, color, or creed. It must not be forgotten that we are essentially equal in the sight of God, Who is no respector of persons. Poverty is no disgrace, nor is manual labor less honorable than the learned professions

- since the day that the God-man worked at the carpenter's bench.
- 2. The family is the unit of society, as matrimony is the means established for the propagation of the race. The original institution of marriage by the Creator was the union of one man and one woman, polygamy deriving from the descendants of the wicked Cain. Christ restored to matrimony its original properties of unity and indissolubility; and it should be emphasized that woman's position in the family and in society depends on the preservation of this doctrine. She is not man's slave, nor the plaything of his caprice or passion, but his helpmate, his life companion, the sharer of his joys and sorrows.

If space permitted, we could call attention to other points. These, however, are sufficient to give some idea of the very great blessings secured for us by the Babe of Bethlehem.

Christmas Is Coming

As Christmas draws nearer day by day last par ticulars of preparation for festivities in the communities are being made. Committees are all busy for there is really only twenty-four more days to work. Just as in previous years plans for one big entertainment where schools, churches, union, societies of the town and Community Councils will contribute toward spreading the joyous holiday spirit to every corner of the community.

In every town a community Christmas tree will shed cheer. The children will furnish the programs on Christmas Eve and before they are over Santa Claus will surely arrive. The same Santa we all saw last year with his sacks of nuts and candy, oranges and apples.

And so, let's all—

Without the door let sorrow lie And if for cold it hap to die, We'll bury it in a Christmas Pye And ever more be merry.

Mistletoe

Mistletoe as a symbol of Christmas cheer comes from an ancient custom of pagan Druids, who used to hang wreaths of mistletoe on their sacred trees.

England has her May Day, America her Fourth of July. France her Bastille Day, Japan her Festival of Cherry Blossoms . . . but all Christendom has Christmas.

"Hark The Herald Angels Sing"

While we consider John Wesley as the founder of the Methodist Church, his brother, Charles, also played an important part in the organization of this movement. Charles Wesley was the poet of the new organization. Among his 7,000 works are some of the world's most famous hymns, such as Jesus, Lover of My Soul; Thou Shepherd of Israel and Mine; and a great number of others. The famous Christmas hymn, Hark! The Herald Angels Sing, is one of the best.

The hymn was written in 1739, and published the same year. It began with the lines:

Hark! How all the welkin rings, Glory to the King of kings.

However, many revisions have been made in the original hymn, which is one of the most beloved in the English language. The words are so clear that the full meaning of the birth of the Savior fairly sings itself into the hearts of people. The tune which is used with this hymn was written by the famous German composer, Felix Mendelssohn. It is therefore known sometimes as "Mendelssohn", or "Berlin". It is interesting to note that the eomposer, after writing the music, remarked, "This tune will never be suitable for sacred music." However, his prediction has not been fulfilled.

The Wind of December

On December nights, when there's lots of snow Goodness! how the wind does blow! How it creeps through the houses none of us know, It shakes the doors and windows so!

It sometimes makes us shiver with fright As it shrieks and roars with all its might; It chases the clouds and smoke all night, And it never stops till morning light.

But there's always one night, if you know the time, When the wind must whistle a Christmas rhyme; It's the eve when stockings are hung in line And church bells ring a holiday chime.

Who likes the wind's whistle? I'm sure you know! It's the man with whiskers all covered with snow, Whose cheeks are bright with a rich red glow, Whose sleigh and reindeer know how to go.

So we'll say, "Mr. Wind! you can bluster and roar, Rattle the windows, pound at the door; Though you storm at the chimneys more and more. Old Santy will come to us just as before!"

-WILLIAM HARPER HUFF.

Persons in Scotland born on Christmas eve are credited with being seers and with other supernatural powers.

Former Executive of The Union Pacific Coal Company Passes Suddenly

Sincere sorrow was expressed on every side when it became known that Mr. W. D. Brennan, former General Manager of The Union Pacific Coal Company, had passed away very suddenly while on-

an eastern business trip.

During the years that Mr. Brennan had filled many positions of responsibility with The Union Pacific Coal Company, he had made many friends who admired him for his genial personality and his ability as an executive, Mr. Brennan's services with the Coal Company dating back to 1901 when he graduated from the Sheffield School of Applied Science at Yale University, coming directly to Rock Springs, where he was employed in the Engineering Department for a time, later being employed in the Engineering Department at Cumberland during the opening of the mines there. He continued to reside at Cumberland for several years during the development of that property, later being moved to Superior, where he was Engineer and later Mine Superintendent of the Superior Coal Company. On January 15, 1912, he was appointed General Superintendent of the Superior Coal Company, with headquarters at Cheyenne.

After the merging of the Superior Coal Company with The Union Pacific Coal Company, he was appointed Assistant General Manager under Mr. Frank A. Manley, Vice President. On the resignation of Mr. Manley in August, 1919, Mr. Brennan was appointed General Manager, with headquarters in Rock Springs, resigning at the end of the same year to go with the Phelps-Dodge Corporation at Dawson, New Mexico, where he was Manager of

those properties for ten years.

Two years ago he accepted a position as President of the Utah Fuel Company, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, being employed in that position at the time of his death. He was also President of the Utah Coal Producers' Association.

Mr. Brennan had made many friends during his brief residence in Salt Lake City. He was widely known throughout the United States as an authority on coal mining techinque.

Mr. Brennan's last visit to Rock Springs was during June of the present year, when he met with

the Old Timers at their celebration.

The large number of people present at the funeral, held in Salt Lake City from the undertaking parlors of Evans and Early, bore mute testimony to the many sincere friends that Mr. Brennan had made.

Mr. Brennan was buried with the rites of the Presbyterian Church, his body being placed in the Salt Lake Mausoleum.

The Union Pacific Coal Company family extends sincere sympathy to Mrs. Brennan and daughter. Elizabeth, the latter a student at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

=Engineering Department=

Thomas Alva Edison By D. C. McKeehan.

HEN death came to Thomas Alva Edison on Sunday morning, October 18, at his home in West Orange, New Jersey, the whole world mourned. Few Americans have taken such hold on the popular imagination as this great man and none has made such striking individual contributions to commercial creativeness. The estimated sum of \$15,000,000,000, representing the present investment of this country in industries either based on his inventions or stimulated by them, is loud testi-

mony to the supremacy of this Giant of Genius. After hearing, ever since one was old enough to hear, the enthusiastic and ever-rising chorus about the Wizard of Menlo Park, about his experiences on the train as a newsboy and how he turned a corner of the baggage coach into a printing office and published the only paper ever to be published on a train, how he added a laboratory as money permitted, and how serious mischance befell them, when the train running at full speed over some badly laid track, gave a lurch that dislodged a phosphorus stick and it was thrown from its shelf to the floor and ignited by the friction, blazed up with the intense white light peculiar to phosphorus and Edison, frightened, began to fight the flames, when in rushed the conductor with water and the car was quickly saved. In the excitement the conductor had lost his head and his temper. He knew that the boy had always treated this great privilege with respect and he knew of his carefulness in handling chemicals, but, in his unreasoning rage, he struck Edison with such violence about the ears that his life-long deafness resulted. The entire outfit was ejected from the train at the next station, the outfit in ruins and the boy in tears. Then the philosophical way in which he accepted his deafness, too much interested in the big things that were calling him to permit it to be a drawback, and even says it had been of great advantage to him "in various ways" as he goes on to specify how it protected him from external distractions and to spur him to greater efforts in the development of the carbon transmitter for the Bell telephone and the perfecting of the Phonograph.

Then again how we have read about him sleeping but two hours and living on an apple, about his questionnaire for college men and his ability to point the path and abet them in their chosen work in face of the fact that he had had but three months of formal education and his teachers had dubbed him "addled". How his mother had faith in her son's ability and knew that he was misjudged by his teachers and undertook the job of educating

him herself, feeling that she could be a good teacher to one boy since in her early days she had been a teacher to a whole room full. Just how well she succeeded we have all seen and the world is ready to bend its knee to her.

After hearing these things all one's life and knowing him first as a queer but marvelous youth, then as the accepted miracle worker and finally as the Grand Old Man of this country, it is small wonder that one thought of him as belonging to one's own loved ones and mourned him in consequence. One cannot think too great thoughts of him, he is simply an astounding figure, a great man, a fantastically productive man, a credit to civilization, to the State in which he was born; to the world and to himself.

Thomas Edison has contributed to the quotations of the world the saying that "Genius is one-tenth inspiration and nine-tenths perspiration." Comments on this are that in Edison's case the ingredients were more evenly mixed, for, even with his zealous industry, had the inspirational faculty not been in equivalent proportion, he could never have risen to the place accorded him—the very peak of the modern inventors who have revolutionized the material world.

As a youth Edison was intensely inquisitive, he had an insatiable thirst for knowledge and a capacity for doing things. He early showed himself the possessor of keen reasoning powers and a tenacious memory. A great dreamer but extremely reticent about expressing his dreams orally, never a talker but ever a doer, he never rested until he had worked out his dreams and was happy in seeing them come true. His reticence is shown in his refusal to make speeches, his radio talks have been the shortest in history, and in 1876 when asked to make a talk at a banquet given in celebration of the Centennial, Edison hid himself under the table until the speechmaking program was over.

He never became the sleek, well-groomed man of the world. In his youth he was even considered rather untidy, careless of his appearance. Later in life, however, with his maturity and success, these characteristics ceased to stand out, at least, in such prominence. He was always independent, democratic, a free-thinker, standing ever on his own feet, kindly to all, but with small toleration for incompetence or pretense. At times he was a hard task master since nothing mattered except the thing in hand, but he was an employer who inspired enthusiastic loyalty because he possessed the fires of genius along with the will power which made obstacles vanish and the seemingly impossible come to pass.

Eidson's early bent was chemistry—he became an electrician by chance—and many were his youthful experiments in the science of chemistry. One that most of us will remember was to test a theory that gases generated in right proportion would make a person fly. He induced a youthful companion to try it. The boy swallowed a large portion of Seidlitz powders, but alas! far from flying, he developed pains that compelled universal attention. The truth came out and the youthful experimenter suffered an application of a switch that was kept behind the clock for certain emergencies.

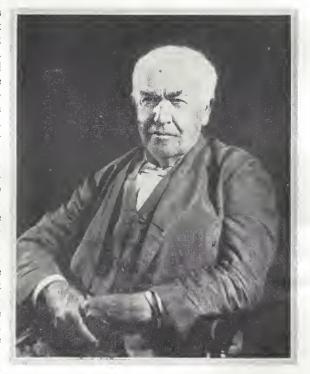
For several years Edison worked as a telegrapher and called himself a "roving knight of the key". He relates that his experience in this line was valuable to him in many ways, but especially it created in him the faculty for staying awake, a faculty which he used to the utmost in after life. Telegraphy flourished until 1876, when the newly invented telephone began to hint its possibilities. The growth of the telephone service was far more rapid in the United States than in any other country in the world. After working at telegraphy until he became expert and equal to any operator in the country, he began delving into the mysteries of electricity. He purchased a complete set of Faraday's books. He told one of his associates "I have got to hustle, I have so much to do and life is so short. In those books he found a great stimulus. He liked them because of their clear expression and explanations, free from complicated mathematical formulae, and he tried almost all of the experiments contained in them.

He became acquainted with a maker of electrical apparatus, Charles Williams, and knew that he was always more than welcome in this man's shop. It was there that he built a working model of his first patented invention. This was his vote-recorder. He then turned his attention to a stock ticker and this was the cause of his change in fortune. He soon made improvements in the existing stock tickcrs and devised new ones. This work threw him into contact with Franklin L. Pope, who afterward became President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and on October 1, 1869, they announced a partnership as "Pope, Edison & Co., Electrical Engineers and General Telegraphic Agency." Soon after this Edison received \$40,000.00 from the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co. for a special ticker. The inexperienced youth presented the eheck at the bank unendorsed, and prepared to carry away the money in rolls of small bills which the paying teller placed before him. He was instructed by the bank officials that he should leave his newly acquired fortune on deposit. It was not long before he opened a shop at Newark, New Jersey, to make the Universal Stock Ticker. Here were soon working three men from Europe, at a single bench, each destined to great success. These men were Sigmund Bergmann and Sigmund Schuckert of Germany and John Kruesi of Switzerland. Large was their business but the bookkeeping methods were of the most primitive kind. This Newark shop soon grew to be three shops, and, in addition to the stock ticker, Edison applied himself to improving the typewriter and to automatic duplex and quadruplex telegraph instruments. He made a trip to England in 1873, where he succeeded in demonstrating the merits of his telegraph systems. It is stated that he did this in the face of much opposition. At this time Jay Gould was involved in a fight over the control of the telegraph business in America and a little later Gould paid Edison \$30,000 for his patents. In this Newark shop at least forty-five inventions were developed. The hours spent in work there were endless.

In 1875 he made his contribution to the telephone, the carbon transmitter, which made the instrument commercial in its application. In 1877 the phonograph created much excitement all over the civilized world. Many amusing stories are told concerning the actions of people when Edison displayed his "talking machine."

Nearest to our hearts perhaps is the invention of the Incandescent Lamp and Light System and its help to all humanity. In 1878 Edison made a trip of two months' duration into the West. He was persuaded by a group of scientists who had planned to view a toal eclipse of the sun from Rawlins, Wyoming, on July 29.

The eclipse and corona were to be observed from Rawlins in Wyoming Territory. Edison had not had a vacation for ten years and this seemed a good opportunity to take a rest and at the same time test his tasimeter under field conditions. The tasimeter is an instrument which measured tempera-



Thomas A. Edison.

ture to the millionth part of a degree Fahrenheit. It was at this time that he conceived the idea of a light in a bottle. Returning home refreshed in body and mind he attacked the great problem with which his name will ever be associated, the subdivision of the electric light, which had been declared impossible by so many eminent scientists. This great triumph was achieved in October, 1879. Edison's theory was that the only possible means of accomplishing the desired end lay in the production of a lamp whose incandescing body should have a high resistance combined with a small radiating surface and be capable of being used in multiple, so that each unit should be independent. This theory resulted in the carbonized paper filament.

In the fall of 1879 hundreds of these lamps were used at Menlo Park, New Jersey, where Edison had moved all of his workshops. This new scheme of illumination attracted streams of visitors. The paper filament with which it started was changed to bamboo, and then eventually was followed by artificial carbon. Before the carbon stage had been reached, however, Edison had sent, at his own expense of over \$100,000, agents into Jamaica, Cuba, Brazil and other South American countries, Ceylon, India, the Malay Peninsula and Japan, to seek for suitable indigenous fibre. This is a striking illustration of the inventor's thoroughness and determination and is one of the many romantic episodes associated with his colorful career.

Concurrently with his lighting development, Edison attacked the generator problem and raised dynamo efficiency from forty to ninety per cent. Inventing the incandescent light and improving the dynamo were not enough, however. To make this complete a system of lighting must accompany it. As he saw it such a system involved dynamos, regulating devices, underground distribution of energy, protective devices and meters. This prodigious task he tackled with all his tireless energy, and in January. 1889, his first patent application for a "system of electrical distribution" was signed. This system as he conceived it, has stood firm. unimproved and unchanged to this day.

More than ten thousand experiments and a period of time stretching over ten years were said to have been consumed to bring about the storage battery to its present estate. He kept them from the market for a long time because they did not measure up to the exactness that he had idealized in storage batteries. The battery, now extensively employed in traction and commercial hauling, deserves to rank among the important achievements even of an Edison. His plant at West Orange is inconceivable in its growth to its present elaborate proportions and the library contains thousands of volumes of science of every kind.

When most of us think of Edison, we think of light coming to banish the darkness, and of music being brought to us through space, seemingly out of a wooden box. When we hear he has gone it

makes us wonder, for everywhere, whether in city or village, in roaring trains, on great ocean liners, in unbelievable airships and underseas craft, in the highest buildings and in the deepest coal mines, the electric lamp gleams in steady radiance, lighting men whenever and wherever they will it.

As a philosopher perhaps he ventured beyond his depth; as a scientist he must give place to the throng of earnest and serious minded men who are tramping right along in his footsteps; he was not among the most successful business men, as the world sees it, but, as a giver of gifts to all humanity, such as no other man could possibly present, he stands a peer and will stand as such throughout all the days of man.

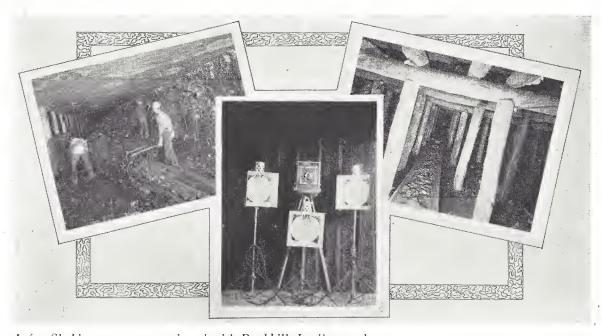
The Growth of Underground Photography In The Union Pacific Coal Company Mines

By V. H. WILLIAMS

Like many large corporations, The Union Pacific Coal Company is the possessor of a priceless picture record of its growth from the mining methods employed by pick-miners to the present day systems of mechanical mining and loading. During this growth in mining there has been a very marked progress in the scope of our photography, due to scientific discoveries of supersensitive emulsions and photoflash globes.

During the early stages of our underground photography it was a laborious task to produce a picture and there was always that uncertainty of the outcome. A novitiate with a camera is a firm believer in the age old adage. "Experience is the best teacher."

Our equipment consisted of three heavy, awkward, disc-bottom stands with reflectors, two bulky cartons containing eight 300-Watt globes with sockets and cord for connecting same to reflectors, and a $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ view camera fitted with an extremely wide angle lens. This makeshift collection of bulk and weight, of more than 200 pounds, was shipped underground on a returning empty trip. After the usual number of delays in switching, the car was finally unloaded somewhere near our destination; however, many times it was necessary to carry the 200 pound load long distances along low entries and up steep panel slopes, which varied in pitch from 6 degrees to 22 degrees depending on the mine and its locality, to reach the desired location for taking the picture. Once located, for example in a heavily timbered room where a shaking conveyor was operating up the pitch, with the pan line lying along one rib and a mining machine along the other, the trick of placing the big awkward stands with their reflectors and lights amid a forest of props and cross bars began. To eliminate all shadows and dark spots, under such conditions, many changes were necessary to get the full efficien-



Left—Shaking conveyor, equipped with Duckbill, loading coal.

Right—Shaking conveyor working in a heavily timbered room.

Lower—Ventlite lighting equipment and camera.

cy of the lights and to obtain the proper results. The 250-volt mine circuit was tapped at a convenient place to light the six 300-watt globes. After two exposures were made, at approximately fifteen minutes each, the equipment was carried to the nearest entry and made ready for shipment to the outside.

It was possible to get a picture in two hours but more often the coal production was stopped for a half shift due to mishaps and faulty equipment, then too, many pictures were failures and had to be retaken, causing further delay. At its best, the time lost in coal production brought to light the need of beter equipment. This item was greatly relieved when the new Ventlite system replaced our original lights, the time of exposure being reduced from fifteen minutes to six seconds and the weight reduced by seventy per cent. The new equipment. being lighter and more compact, was much easier to carry about the mine, but still far too cumbersome. A unit comprised a folding type stand, resembling a music stand, equipped with a reflector and a 1500-Watt photo-blue globe. We carried three of these units, giving a total of 4500-Watts. They were very quickly set up and seemed to fit into a cramped position with ease. These bright lights, nearing the studio carbons for intensity, afforded a better focus, consequently, the pictures were clearer, sharper and showed greater depth. For the first time action pictures were produced in The Union Pacific Coal Company mines, that is, the men were caught in a working pose. The number of failures decreased to a minimum and the time lost in production dropped from hours to minutes, thereby greatly reducing the cost of each picture.

Within the last year underground photography has been given a new impetus as the result of two developments, namely the supersensitive film and the photoflash globe. The former is three times faster than any other known film, and the latter is five times faster than the ordinary flash powder. Each globe contains a 1.5 Volt filament and the flash is confined entirely within the bulb, making it safe for use in the mines. We use a cluster of three very small aluminum reflectors with sockets for globes, all mounted on an ordinary three cell flash light, which gives sufficient voltage for flashing one or all globes. The unit is folded into a small package and carried in the camera case.

This combination of supersensitive films and photoflash globes has eliminated most of the work and costs of previous years. One person can carry all the equipment down the manway and into a working place, get a picture easily and quickly without delaying a single operation. The confidence and satisfaction that come through use of such equipment are in themselves an asssurance of better pictures, and we shall continue our present method until science affords a better one.

Origin of Silk Hose

Queen Elizabeth, queen of England 1558-1603. started the silk stocking habit which still holds the female species, old and young, in its clutches. It seems that one of her maids knitted a pair of black silk stockings for a Yuletide present to Elizabeth in the year 1561 and never thereafter would she wear any other kind of stockings.

Eden Valley

By R. M. Pressey

parts of Wyoming where the rainfall is too light to guarantee profitable crops. Irrigation systems have redeemed many sections that would otherwise be arid wastes. But it has remained for the Eden Valley farmers to produce crops with about half the amount of water that is considered necessary.

The fall of 1931 finds farmers and stockmen in this district in very good shape for the coming winter, in spite of the dry season that curtailed production all over the inter-mountain country. The farmers here have learned to grow crops that withstand dry weather and they are learning that the best results are to be found in turning their feed into dairy products rather than growing sheep and cattle. So the Eden Valley farmer has gone into the cow business in a different basis from that employed by the pioneer cow men of Wyoming. Instead of being satisfied with a cow that would barely keep a calf from starving to death, this modern fellow insists that she produce about a third of her weight in butterfat every year. She must be able to turn cheap hay and grain into rich milk and cream. She must supply the steady income that will pay the grocer and clothing man and provide many tons of good Rock Springs coal for the long winter days.

There are now around twenty dairy herds in

Eden Valley, and without exception they are being managed with an eye to weeding out the poor producers. Eventually every dairyman hopes to have every cow in his herd as good as the best one is now. He figures that the good cow eats very little more feed than the poor one does, and the returns from the good one are likely to double the income from the poorer one.

Two tons of fresh milk finds its way to Rock Springs every morning from the Eden Valley dairies. Sweet cream from a half a dozen herds goes with the milk. This means that something like a hundred dollars a day is paid for raw milk and cream to the dairy men of this district. When transportation costs and other items of expense are added this sum is nearly doubled before the milk is delivered to the milk depot in the city.

All this has come from alfalfa, oats, 'barley, wheat, sweet clover, and a few other crops that will grow well in an altitude that is close to seven thousand feet. Sunflowers have been added this year to the list of crops grown for feed. Most of the farmers believe there will be many more fields of sweet clover grown in the near future, for this legume makes good pasture.

One of the farmers who has been in Eden Valley for many years says, "It's too bad that we didn't wake up to the value of the dairy cow sooner than we did for she has taught us to grow more and



Left—Source of the Eden Valley water supply. Right—One of Eden's choice dairy herds. Center views—Eden Valley gardens.

better crops, and we have learned to meet dry years without facing starvation for ourselves and stock. Just as soon as we get some better cows and are in shape to take better care of them, this will be one of the best dairy districts in the state."

Another remarks, "If a man can make a living while the coyotes go hungry, and the jack rabbits starve, he will surely get rich when the good crop years come again."

Superior P. T. A. News

A very appreciative audience attended the presentation of two home talent plays on November 17, in the high school gymnasium. Those who had worked on them felt repaid for their efforts by the series of hearty laughs with which they were greeted.

The first play, "A Perplexing Situation," with a cast of thirteen was very amusing. Four women members of a household, to win a prize of seventyfive dollars apiece, go through a whole day without speaking. After a series of troublesome and funny situations, they finally win and the wealthy but stingy father pays with a good deal of grumbling. The second play, a take off on P. T. A. Child Health Clinic, with a cast of twenty-two men, was a howling success. The performance of the doctors, mothers, nurses and children, all acted by Superior men and boys, caused such delight that at times it almost reached hilarity. The community feels that it has unearthed a lot of hidden dramatic talent. Everyone will look forward to more such entertainments. Following are the casts for the two plays:

"A PERPLEXING SITUATION"

Directed by Miss A. Coffman

Cast of Characters

Mr. Middleton, who is inclined to be miserly
Mrs. Middleton, his patient wife
Tom Middleton, his sonB. L. Dodds
Jessie Middleton, his eldest daughter Vella Wylam
Sue Middleton, his second daughter
Lucy Fair, a niece whom he has adopted Betty Moore
Maud, a friend of the familyMarjorie Lamm
Mrs. Nosie, a neighbor who likes to investigate mysteries
Alexander Wilson, Jessie's young man
Mary, the Irish servantMrs. A. S. White
Fritz, the man-of-all-workJames Jiacoletti
Uncle Eptimus, from way up-country A. L. Keeney
Health Officer

"A HOWLING SUCCESS" Cast of Characters in Order of Their Appearance

Master of CeremoniesRobert Outsen
Doctor Sawbones
Miss Ima Nutt, nurseOscar Gratton
Doctor SillieGeorge Girard
Miss Oso Cutie, nurseRoger Richardson
Doctor Tonsils
Moss Addio Noid purso Loslis Design
Moss Addie Noid, nurseLeslie Davis
Mrs. Doodad
Rosye DoodadMilton Arbuckle
Josye DoodadGeorge Hunter
Honey Boy DoodadEd Conzatti
Sonny Boy DoodadLysle Conzatti
JennieLawrence Bays
Jennie's MotherJohn McIntosh
Mr. PeckL. E. Harris
Peck's Bad BoyJames Jiacoletti
MammyHaven Musgrove
TwinsRoland Graham and "Skinner" Korhonen,
Knock Kneed Sallie
Sallie's MotherOllie Jefferson
Mickey Delbert Overy
President of P. T. A
The ticket committee felt a glow of satisfaction

The ticket committee felt a glow of satisfaction when it was found that they had cleared over eighty-five dollars.

Lowell P. T. A. Notes

ROCK SPRINGS

The Lowell School entertained the public at a card party given Friday, Ocother 30, at the Community Hall. A splendid number of people attended. Five hundred was played during the earlier part of the evening, lovely prizes going to the two highest ladies and men's scores and to the holder of the lucky door number. Mrs. Dick Lewis won the ladies' high and Miss Inez Ewing the second. Mr. Matt Morrison and Mr. Carlson carried off the male honors. Miss Cora Ward received the door prize. A delicious lunch was served to the guests after the seven games had been played. The mothers of the school contributed the refreshments which consisted of ham rolls, fruit salad, cake and coffee. An added feature of the party, fittingly closing the entertainment, was the dance with the Merry Makers rendering their services. Old and young joined in the waltz and polka.

The proceeds from the Lowell School P. T. A. parties are used to purchase needed supplies including work-books, library books, etc., also flowers and Christmas treats for the children. This year the proceeds will be used for any equipment the school will need. It is hoped that more books may be added to the library to enrich the children's recreational reading.

Bock—"What brand of cigarettes do you smoke?" Jock—"I dinna ken. I'm tae polite to ask."

Pe Old Timers =

THEY have fought a good fight, they have finished the task, such might be said of these men who have recently been pensioned. Well may they be esteemed, for the Company requires at least twenty years of continuous service before a pension is granted. "Long and loyal service," is the phrase applied to the records of these men, who have given the best of their lives to the Coal Company.

JOSEPH McTee, SR.



Joseph McTee, Sr.

Mr. McTee, who has appeared on our Old Timer Page before, was born at Dailry, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 27, 1875. Leaving his native land he came to this country when but a laddie. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Company and in the space of 41 years he has lost practically no time. His son, Joseph,

Ir. is employed in Number Four Mine.

C. Elmer Moffitt

Mr. Moffitt was born at Owega. New York. In

1893 he entered the employ of the Union Pacific at Rock Springs, as a carpenter, and with the exception of two short intervals at Reliance has been a resident of Rock Springs since. He has been an employe of the Company for thirty-nine years. In 1917 he was made Scale Inspector and served in that capacity until Au-



C. Elmer Moffitt

gust, 1930, when he was appointed Outside Foreman at Rock Springs.

David Abraham

A native of Wales, was born at Carfelia, Wales. May 8, 1867. In September, 1881. he started work with The Union Pacific Coal Company as a miner. Since then he has served as a motorman and machine boss, filling that capacity in Number Eight up to the present. Mr. Abraham has lived in Rock Springs



David Abraham

for fifty years and is an old timer in the town as well as in the Company.

John Louma

Mr. Louma has been in Hanna since the opening of the mines, beginning work there thirty-two years ago, March 1899, as a box car loader. Mr. Frank

L. McCarty was foreman at that time.

Mr. Louma was born in Kankaan-paan, Kyla, Sievin Pitajd Quiun Laani, Finland, April 3, 1874. In March, 1899, he came to America, coming directly to Hanna. Since that time Mr. Louma has lived continu-



John Louma

ously in Hanna. He has one brother living in Salt Lake and a sister living in New York state. Mr. Louma's service has been long and faithful.

Frank Eori

Mr. Eori is a native of Italy, calling sunny Naples his home. When he arrived in America he came directly to Rock Springs, where he secured employment in Number 10 Mine, later he was employed in both Number 7 and Number 4. Mr. Eori has a son, Edward, and a daughter, Emma, who are in high school in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Helen Miller Goes From Us

Sunday, November 8, Mrs. Helen Miller passed away, leaving her devoted family and many friends to mourn her going. Her death came after a week's illness resulting from an earlier attack of influenza.

Mrs. Miller who was seventy-seven years of age and a pioneer in Southwestern Wyoming, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. After coming to America Mrs. Miller lived



Mrs. Helen Miller

in Almy and later in Cumberland until the town was closed over a year ago when she came to Rock Springs to live. Mr. Miller, who preceded her indeatheight years ago Armistice Day, was an employe of the Coal Company during all his years in America. Her daughters, Helen

and Anne, with whom she lived in Rock Springs, are employed in the offices here.

The sweetness and faith of Mrs. Miller's life will long linger with all her acquaintances and all who knew her sorrow with the family.

She is survived by four sons, Walter and David, of Kemmerer; Alex and Archie, Lava Hot Springs, Idaho. Also five daughters, Mrs. Mary Porter, Caldwell, Idaho; Mrs. Mary Walter Crompton, Evanston; Mrs. C. R. Peterson, Casper; Helen and Anne, Rock Springs.

Mrs. May Clark Passes Away

Mrs. May Clark's death at the Canon City, Colorado Hospital, Monday, October 26, brought sorrow to her many friends in this community. Mrs.



Mrs. May Clark

Clark was born in Finchford, Iowa, May 1867, but moved to Colorado at an early age. In 1893 she came to Rock Springs to make her home, later moving to Cumberland where she was one of the first women in the town. Since the death of her husband, (the late Joseph Clark, who was a member of the Old Timers As-

sociation) in 1926, she has made her home with her

two sons, Joseph in Florence, Colo., and Wendell in Superior. Mrs. Clark was a charter member of the Congregational church in Rock Springs and also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and Eastern Star.

Surviving are her three sons: Joseph, Florence, Colorado; Wendell, Superior, Wyoming, and Theodore, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boam Celebrate Golden Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boam celebrated their golden wedding anniversary October 29, at their home in Ogden, Utah. Twenty-five guests and relatives were present. Many gifts fitting to the occasion were received by the bride and groom of many years.

Mr. Boam is a member of the Old Timers Association with a forty-nine-year service record. Born's in Derbyshire, England, November 9, 1858, he came to the U. S. A. in 1877 settling, in Almy,



Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boam on their golden wedding anniversary.

Wyo., where he began work for The Union Pacific Coal Co. Four years later he married Euphemia Hunter. Mrs. Boam was born in Scotland and came to America in 1877 also, but lived in Ogden until her marriage. Following the close of the Almy mines the Boam family moved to Spring Valley, where they remained until those mines

closed in 1905. Next they moved to Cumberland, where they lived until Mr. Boam was retired on a pension in 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. Boam are the parents of eleven children, five deceased. Those living are: Mrs. Wm. L. Laurie, Trinidad, Colo.; Mrs. A. Huxford, Price, Utah; Mrs. George Smith, Ogden, Utah; Mrs. C. C. Snyder, Rock Springs; Mrs. J. H. Goddard, Rock Springs; George Boam, Salt Lake City. Twenty-three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren complete the family group.

Success means getting what you want and being satisfied with it after you get it.

DISSATISFACTIONS OF SOPHISTICATED PEOPLE Whatever they have, to get more; wherever they are, to go somewhere else.

= Of Interest To Women =

Our Family Festivals

Æ Bγ ALBERTA ESSLINGER

Home Economics Instructor in Rock Springs High School.

WHAT a humdrum life we should lead if there were no festival days—such as Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Years! Yuletide is no longer observed as in Ye Merrie Old England, when the feasting began with the bringing in of the Yule log on Christmas Eve and continued throughout the ceremonial of burning the Christmas greens on Twelfth Night, but we still give ourselves over to making merry with candles, mistletoe, holly, Santa Claus and last but not least the Christmas Dinner.

The Christmas menu is not unlike that of Thanksgiving. Turkey is usually the main course, but roast pig has a time honored place on the dinner table. Time was when a whole roast pig with a red apple in its mouth was the main dish. Plum pudding with hard sauce, fruit cake and ice cream are favorite desserts. Candies of all kinds are in high favor and much is made of appropriate table decorations.

In the interests of health and economy a simple menu may be served without sacrificing any of the spirit of the occasion.

A SIMPLE CHRISTMAS DINNER

Ovster Cocktail

Celery Olives
Roast Turkey Jellied Cranberry Sauce
Dressing Giblet Gravy
Grilled Sweet Potatoes Mashed Turnips
Lettuce Salad French Dressing
Caramel Ice Cream. or.

Fruit Cake with Hard Sauce
Mints Coffee

Diet in Relation to Health

Each season brings its special diet problems, but always meals must be planned so that they provide the necessary substances for the body. Winter meal planning is a particular problem. One of the functions of food is to furnish the body with heat and energy, in cold weather these need to be increased. Fats. sugars and starches are the principal heat producing foods. Foods which furnish fats in greatest amounts are fat meats such as bacon and other pork, butter and cream, and salad oil. Common sources of sugars are sugar, honey, syrup and candy, while bread, grain cereals, rice and potatoes furnish abundant starch.

Due to the limited number of fresh vegetables available in winter especial care should be used to

introduce those that can be obtained such as cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce and onions. Since many vegetables lose their vitamins in heating it is necessary that many vegetables be consumed raw. Salads of raw vegetables are an excellent way of serving these vitamin containing foods.

A meal planned around meat is a common practice and a sound principle because the meat has valuable dietary properties. Liver and kidneys should be used occasionally for their wealth of essential minerals. Milk, the nearest approach to a perfect food that we possess, will keep the winter diet as well as the purse balanced. Its calcium and phosphorous are necessary to build teeth and bones of growing children.

Planning and preparing a balanced meal is not difficult, nor does it require special training. It does require a knowledge of the principals of nutrition and what foods are the best sources of these factors.

Classes In Garment Making

"The beautiful rests on the foundation of the necessary," says Emerson. Such is the theory of the classes in sewing in Superior, Winton and Rock Springs. Line, color and harmony as first aids to attractive clothing are being studied and discussed by the groups. Handy hints to time saving tricks, comparisons and selection of fabrics and how to care for them as well as pattern alteration, furnish ample subjects for class discussion. Every effort is being put forth by the instructors to make the lessons fit the needs of the class. The classes are conducted under the supervision of the state vocational educational program and have been made free to all women wishing to attend. Miss Sophia McLiman, sewing instructor in Rock Springs High School, teaches the classes in Number Four, Rock



Sewing Class-Winton.

Springs and Winton. Miss Mildred Carlstrum, home economics teacher in Superior High School, his charge of the class in Superior.

Mrs. Mary Clark Enjoys a Birthday Party

"Happy Birthday to You," reechoed on every side when a group of friends gathered to surprise Mrs. Mary Clark on her eightieth birthday, October 17. The pleasant afternoon closed with Grandma Clark cutting the birthday cakes, three in all,

two decorated with forty candles each.

Mrs. Clark, who lives with her son and daughterin-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark in Hanna, came to America eleven years ago from Wiggan, Lancashire, England. Wiggan had been the family home for generations. There Mrs. Clark was the first baby girl to be christened in the St. Thomas Episcopal church. She has ever remained a faithful member of the church and is now the oldest member of the Episcopal church in Hanna. During the war while Grandma Clark was still living in England a bomb from an air raid dropped so near their home that all the window glasses were broken and

eleven of their neighbors were killed, but her family escaped unharmed. She was the mother of nine children. Four still live in England, while three, Mrs. Lucas, Hanna; Charles, Superior, and John, Hanna, have been in America for several years. Both sons are employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Active in mind and body Grandma Clark is a charming conversationalist. So quickly does she recall events that you scarcely realize how much time is bridged by her accurate memory. We with her many friends join in wishing her many more equally happy occasions.

> "Puddings steaming, candles gleaming, Branches weighted down.

Christmas on the farms and ranches! Christmas in the town!

Christmas on the mountain ridges! Christmas on the sea!

May your Christmas day be merry Wheresoe'er you be!''



GRANDMA CLARK'S BIRTHDAY

Left to right standing-Mesdames Tom Miller, George Crank, Rachel Smith, Charles Fink, Norman Smith, L. Smith, Tom Mangan and Polly Gaskell. Sitting—left to right: Mrs. Gus Collins, Mrs. Mary Clark, Mrs. John Clark.

Mrs. Sarah Sheddon Honored by the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Sarah Sheddon, who is a life member of the W. C. T. U., was the recipient of a lovely gift as a token of the esteem for the work she has done to further the cause of temperance in Rock Springs, Wednesday, October 28. Mrs. Hubert Webster in behalf of the organization, fittingly presented the gift to Mrs. Sheddon, who graciously responded. The assembly sang a toast to Mrs. Sheddon written by Mrs. E. H. Perkins. Mrs. Sheddon, mother of Mrs. George B. Pryde and one of the oldest residents of the town of Rock Springs, was a pioneer in the W. C. T. U. movement in Rock Springs and is yet an ever faithful member.

The occasion was "birthday" and "guest day" luncheon of the organization. Fifty ladies were seated at small tables decorated to represent the twelve months of the year. Mrs. I. N. Bayless, president, extended greetings and read an appropriate verse for each month. A very interesting program

followed the luncheon.

Reliance Woman's Club

CTOBER 21 saw a gay crowd assembled in the Club House. Grandma and Aunt Mary, a dashing belle of the gay nineties, and demure Miss from Civil War days, a Gibson girl, a giggling school lassie, Bowery Lizz, Fatima, Cow Boy Joe, The Hallroom Boys, witches, ghosts and Hallowe'en girls all mingled to make up one of the merriest times experienced by the Woman's Club of Reliance.

Games, contests and dancing, in keeping with the season, were enjoyed. Lunch was served at a beautifully decorated table, the centerpiece of which was the time honored Wishing Well. For best character portrayal the prizes went to Bowery Lizz, Mrs. Anna Zelenka. and to the dashing belle. Mrs. Mike Korogi. The ladies are deeply indebted to the hostesses. Mrs. Joe Fearn. Miss Mary Ferguson and Miss Ivy Grover. for this fine party.

The regular November meeting of the Woman's Club was held at the Club House November 4. with twenty-two members present. Roll call was responded to by "My Hero". Mrs. Pat Burns, who served in a base hospital in France during the World War, told of her work there. Miss Anna Marie Murphy, science teacher, related the work and contributions of Marie Curie. Miss Ivy Grover reviewed, splendidly, Bess Streeter Aldrich's novel, "A Lantern in Her Hand." Mrs. Leo E. Martin gave a brief sketch of the life of Robert Louis Stevenson and read some of his verses. Miss Nelle Young sang "Trees", by Joyce Kilmer.

Altogether the meeting was one of the most interesting. Mrs. William Johnson, Mrs. Henry Johnson, and Mrs. Harry Buckles, the hostesses, served a delicious lunch. Next study meeting is Decem-

ber 2.

National Health Week falls in the month of December, the date varying. A contest of Health Work exhibit is being sponsored by the Woman's Club, the contestants to be the grade rooms in the Reliance school. The exhibit may consist of any health work, such as booklets, charts, posters, sand-tables, projects, health exercises, folk dancing, etc. A prize is being offered. Contest to close December 15.

Child Care and Training Classes

The groups studying child care and guidance in Superior and Rock Springs mark the culmination of a long desire among thinking parents in those towns to become better acquainted with modern methods of child rearing. Two classes in child



Child Guidance Class—Rock Springs.

care meet every Wednesday and Friday evening at seven o'clock in Superior. Miss Alice Jokinen, School Nurse, conducts the classes stressing early care and training of children. In Number Four, Rock Springs, Miss Jessie Eastman has a class studying guidance of the child under school age where problems of behavior, fear. habit formation and mental health are discussed.

During the past generation a new science has developed; that of understanding children and the



Child Care Class—Superior.

importance of happiness in their lives. To provide a common meeting ground where individuals may receive help in solving everyday problems of their children which will lead to their greater happiness was the purpose in forming these classes. Prompt response and increasing attendance has justified the move. Classes are free and anyone interested is invited to attend.

December, 1931

Scottish Concert a Success

The Scottish Concert Company, composed of Miss Mary McMahon, Miss Louise Graham, Miss Doris Kimball and Alec Kelvin, in their performance Saturday, November 14, again delighted their Rock Springs audience. The Old Timers Building was packed to its fullest capacity with eager youngsters from Superior, Winton, Reliance and Rock Springs. The program was arranged for the children by The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Miss McMahon's Scottish songs and clever dramatic interpretation of her Scottish songs was all that those who heard her performance here two years ago expected. Miss Graham's dancing particularly delighted the children. While Mr. Kelvin was new he easily won a place for himself with all who heard him, for his wit and original compositions were outstanding. Miss Kimball knit the program into a whole with her artistic and adequate accompaniment.

The evening entertainment, sponsored by the Caledonian Society, was excellently attended. Doubtlessly many felt a bit proud of their Scottish blood as they listened to tunes which wafted them back to the "bonnie braes" of Scotland, and stirring old songs brought pangs of homesickness to those who still cherish memories of their native land.

The McAuliffe Kiltie Band marched from the Park Hotel to Old Timers Building where they opened the concert. Miss Graham and Mr. Kelvin played with the band.

The next entertainment for the children will be in February, when Rupert Howard, the magician, appears.

Philosophers of realism say there is no hell. That thought is intolerable. There must be some place suitable for people who put ice cream in cantaloupes.

Hank: "Why are you so sad?"

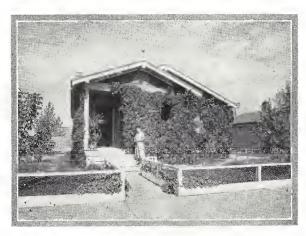
Frank: "I bought one of those books called 'How to Make Love' and now I don't know what to do. It says take the lady's hand, look into her eyes and say, 'I love you, Beatrice.' "Hank: "Well?"

Frank: "My girl's name is Lizzie."

"A little bit of powder; A little bit of paint Make the pretty ladies Something that they ain't."

Tallmire's Lawn

Lawns are lovely and goodly places. Certainly the ones which have had faithful care throughout the torrid season now commend their owners as gardeners indeed. Such care has made the Frank Tallmire home in Wardell Court a cheery place. Mr. and Mrs. Tallmire have given endlessly of their



View of the Tallmire home, Mrs. Tallmire is standing on the steps.

time and patience in starting their lawn and flowers which have grown so astoundingly this summer. Yet, they say the joy of a bit of greenery has more than repaid them. Already they are making plans for the coming season and Mrs. Tallmire says that she does not mind the thoughts of winter this year for she will be looking forward to her garden next spring.



HANNA'S FIRST FOOTBALL TEAM

Football prowess is no recent achievement in Hanna as you will note by this picture.

Standing—Left to right: T. Edwardson, J. Norris, Charles Outsen, Collin Outsen, J. Jackson.

Sitting-Left to right: W. Matthews, W. Dickinson, T. Miller, G. A. Brown, D. Mills, T. Silicock.

Our Little Folks

The Children's Pleasure Chest Bids Three Jolly Pink Pigs Bon Voyage!

By MARGUERITE GODE

CHRISTMAS Eve again, with the same busy snow fairies spreading a tip-toe carpet over the hills and highways in preparation for Santa's arrival from the Northland.

Important looking tinsel trees poked eager faces against the lighted window panes to peer at the sparkling world without, while chimneys, dear little red-cheek chimneys, stretched and stretched and stretched their necks to catch a first glimpse of the reindeer sleigh.

Inside Piggywig Gee house there was also an air of mystery

Although not yet 7 o'clock by the chimes clock in the hall, Piggsy and Wiggsy were cuddled contentedly in their canopy bed.

Only Wag was astir in the candle-lighted room. He was sorting over stockings so that he might choose the very largest one to hang by the fireplace for Kris Kringle.

"Ah — here it is," he exclaimed, drawing a pompous-size stocking from the pile. "This one once belonged to our Very Great-Grandfather. It should hold enough toys for all the little pigs in Pork Town. Perhaps when Santa Claus sees how huge it is he will leave an extra large gift, like a trip to somewhere—Fairyland or Mother Goose Town. I'll write a letter asking him to leave three



—one for Piggsy, one for Wiggsy, and one for me."
So he sat himself down and wrote this letter on the fanciest paper he could find:

"Dear Mister: Santa. Claus:

"As we have plenty of toys to last us another year please leave us three round-trips to somewhere.

"Signed with best wishes for your Christmas—The three little pink pigs.

Per Wag."

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the old Toyman 40 winks later as he bounced down the chimney and read the note. "We'll give these three little rascal's a big surprise. Come Brownie, no toys in these stockings tonight."

And with a wink of his eye and a nod of his head, up the chimney he rose, mischievous Brownie Goodwill close at his heels and very much surprised.

Morning dawned at last and out jumped three pigs to look excitedly in their stockings.

"Empty," cried Piggsy. "We must be very naughty indeed or we would be remembered on Christmas Day. Only bad little pigs are forgotten. How terrible, how terrible indeed!"

Wiggsy was more hopeful. "Let us look on the roof," he suggested. "If there are no reindeer tracks we shall know Santa could not find our house in the storm."

So up, up, up, onto the roof they climbed, these three little pink pigs called Piggsy, Wiggsy, and Wag. There a lovely sight met their eyes.

It was a big red airplane hung with holly wreaths and mistletoe. Tied to the propeller was a gay little placard that read:

"Merry Christmas to the Pink Pigs. May you enjoy three roundtrips. And many more."

The pink pigs eagerly scrambled into the plane's cockpit.

"Hooray!" shouted Piggsy. "I'm off to find the rainbow."

"Hooray!" shouted Wiggsy. "I'm going to the moon."

"Hooray!" shouted Wag. "I'm sailing up beyond the bean stalk."

Then off they flew into the blue Christmas sky, and that was the last I've heard tell of the three pink pigs.

I often wonder where they visited first. Don't you?

Our Young Women

Celebrating Christmas

CHRISTMAS, a day when every Christian nation commemorates the humble birth of Christ in a manger has accumulated many, many forms of celebration during these two thousand years. With no other season or holiday is so much ancient lore and mystery interwoven. Pagan customs which early Christian teachers found were not forbidden, but instead allowed to be transformed into Christmas customs. Hence, nearly all quaint customs had a former religious significance.

The Aryans, who worshipped the sun hundreds of years before the birth of Christ originated the Yuletide celebration. They celebrated the sun's birthday with the boar's head, which was an offering to the god of rain. Holly and ivy were freely hung to frighten away the witches, while the Yule log, which gave the name to the day, was originally dedicated to the sun as the light of the world.

England more than any other country, perhaps, has added to the wealth of Christmas customs. There during feudal days the season held a prestige never since rivaled. Several thousand retainers were fed in the lord's castle and when the boar's head and stuffed peacock were borne in, heralded by pages, the act of carving was one only allowed a very courageous knight. The feast lasted at least a week with merry-making, feasting and wooing filling the days.

In Italy the Christ Child's birth is celebrated strictly as a religious event rather than a social one and is marked by the erection in every church of a Presepio, or representation in miniature of Joseph, the Virgin Mary and the Infant in the stable. Here the devout including children say their devotions and sing their hymns. Church services are magnificent with the spirit of devotion lasting until New Years when the social season begins.

The French pay very little attention to Christmas except in the remote country where the quaint customs linger. Here the Yule log is still lighted at midnight and its ashes which have miraculous powers are preserved to drive away bad luck and disease. Children sing hymns and many gifts are given to the poor.

Scandinavian countries are noted for their Christmas preparations. Houses are cleaned, brewing and baking last for weeks before the celebrated day. Fish, rice and fat goose are the essentials of the feast. Yet, no one will sit down to a Christmas dinner until he has provided food for the birds. The farmers erect poles in their dooryards to which sheaves of grain are tied, to provide for the birds through the season when vegetation is covered with snow and ice. Since evergreen is a symbol of

mourning it never appears for decoration, paper flowers are used instead.

Sunny Spain enlivens the holidays with dancing and singing, while even in Russia—a land that to most people is a picture of cold and suffering—there is much happiness and song. Their customs freely mingle Christian with ancient pagan Aryan rites. Often a maiden dressed in white is drawn on a sledge from house to house as the Goddess of the Sun, a corps of singers accompanying her. In the far north the aurora borealis is said to take on unprecedented gorgeousness at that time.

We in America who make so much of gift giving, Christmas trees, universal belief in Santa Claus and greeting cards have made no original contributions to Christmas. Our trees came from Germany, our Santa Claus from Holland, our stockings hung in the chimney from France and Belgium; our cards, Yule logs, plum puddings and mince pies from England. Our first Christmas dates back to December 25, 1492, when Columbus following the wrecking of his ship Santa Maria observed Christmas off the shore of Haiti. The Puritan forbade all forms of jollity, hence there was no Christmas celebrations. We must thank the Dutch and Virginia planters for establishing the customs in our land.

More and Better Scouts

By Olga Carlson

Member, National Staff, for Rocky Mountain District.

As we step forward on the threshold of a new year in Girl Scouting, let us hold to our ideal, "More and Better Girl Scouts." Perhaps this year more than any other there is a definite need and place for girl scouting because of the added leisure time there may be in many homes. There need be no unemployment for the Girl Scout leaders, their work pays better than any other job, and the compensation lies in the development of character, service to youth, wholesome fun and recreation, and a real sense of achievement.

There is much work ahead of us; let us look forward to it with confidence. Our National organization is advising that communities make definite plans for their work one to two and three years in advance. Every leader, committee and council dreams of things they would like to do, and a yearly plan is just putting those dreams down on paper and then figuring ways and means of carrying them through.

And let us all spread the interest in girl scouting to our neighboring towns. Invite interested

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Sunday, Monday, December 6-7
All-Talking Version of the big success—

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Clark Gable

in

"POSSESSED"

SPECIAL FEATURES
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS

ALL READY FOR WORK

Home Economics Classes Reliance High School —1931-32.

women and girls to attend your rallies and other programs. It will be a source of inspiration to them, and often they have ideas to share with you.

All good wishes to every community in the Rocky Mountain Region for "More and Better Girl Scouts in 1932."

Nyoda Scout Troop News

The Nyoda Troop of Girl Scouts are busy at work. They have outlined their troop activities for the year. They are climbing the second class ladder and are determined to be second class Scouts by spring. The troop is divided into four patrols:

Bluebirds—Lily Sather. Patrol Leader. Eagles—Agnes Sorbie, Patrol Leader.

Shooting Star—Dorothy Remitz. Patrol Leader. North Star—Dorothy Davis. Patrol Leader.

Flora Shiamanna is troop secretary. After every troop meeting a short court-of-honor is held. Once a month the patrols with the troop secretary and their Captain meet and over the dinner table thresh out all Scout problems.

In order to meet troop expenses the girls have weekly penny dues. Each patrol has small money bags, when twenty-five cents has been collected it is turned over to the troop banker, Mrs. William McMillan.

Every girl Scout's birthday is recognized and at the last meeting of the month it is celebrated with a cake and candles. On October 26th the girls had their annual Hallowe'en party. Each girl invited a friend making a group of fifty girls in all. All came in costume. The grand march was led by Dorothy Gleason and Mary Chokie with Stella Bean as pianist. A number of stunts were given by the different patrols. Fortune telling furnished much merriment. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening by the "Shooting Star" Patrol. Taps were sung, then all hurried away home.

Hanna Girl Scout Notes

During the months of September and October. the Girl Scouts of Hanna had to discontinue their meetings, while the old Community Hall was being torn down and the new one built in its place. All the Girl Scouts are very happy now for we hold our meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church every Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

Several of the girls are working for merit badges. We are also working to pass our Scout tests; let's work hard girls and we'll come out the winner.

The Scouts took part in the Armistice Day program at Hanna.

A Full and Complete Line of WALK-OVER SHOES

135-137 K Street

Cohen's Chicago Bazaar

ROCK SPRINGS

The girls who are in the Lone Wolf Patrol made a quilt and raffled it off, in order to win money for uniforms, Scout books, etc.

The Flying Eagle Patrol held their social meeting at the home of Viola Owens during the month of October, those present were: Mrs. Henry Jones, Captain, Alice While, Lola Taylor and Clara Lemoine.

A social meeting of the Lone Wolf Patrol was held at the home of Margaret Renny on November 8. Those present were: Mrs. Henry Jones, Mildred Mellor, Thelma Penman, Irene Lucas, Annie Tate and Mrs. Maynard Withrow.

Reliance Scout Notes

The Reliance Troop is still growing, we have three new members: Pauline Grohar, Bernice Hamblin and Helen Curran.

The Senior Troop has started a quilt that is to be sold. The proceeds are to go to the Reliance Troop treasury. Great skill is being shown under the direction of Mrs. James Pintar, domestic art leader.

The Girl Scouts gave a masquerade party Friday, October 30. Games were played and refreshments enjoyed. Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Flew, members of the Troop Committee, assisted.

Boy Scout Activities

Boy Scout News

A very interesting Court of Honor was held at the Methodist Church, Rock Springs, on Tuesday evening, November 3. A fine program was presented by Troop No. 169, sponsored by the Methodist Church.

The following badges were awarded: Tender-foot—Robert Thum and Wayne Christofferson, Troop No. 172; Cecil Headd, Troop No. 169; Second Class: John Dykes, Troop No. 169; Grant Levitt, Troop No. 169 and Calvin Parks, Troop

No. 172. Star Scout Badges were awarded to Jack Beveridge and George Agnew of Troop No. 168.

Merit Badges were awarded as follows: Frank Rosendale, Troop No. 169: Automobiling, Poultry Keeping, Bird Study, Camping, Life Saving and Electricity; Kendall Minnick, Troop No. 169, Camping and Cooking; Jack Beveridge, Troop No. 168, Woodwork, Public Health and Leather Craft; Keith Field, Troop No. 172, Wood Carving and Personal Health; John Hudak, Troop No. 169, Athletics; Clayton Thobro, Troop No. 169, Personal Health and Public Health; George Kellogg, Troop No. 169, Life Saving and Cooking; Erwin Groark. Troop No. 167, Cooking and Carpentry; Richards

Wear

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Troop No. 169 Carries Off the Honors

At each Court of Honor a rating system is carried out to see which troop can make the best record. Points are allowed as follows: 3 for each Scout present, 2 for each Scout in uniform, 3 for each Scout officer, 3 for each parent, 1 for each visitor, 5 for each Tenderfoot badge awarded, 8 for each Second Class Badge, 10 for each First Class Badge, 15 for each Life or Star Badge, 25 for each Eagle Badge and 4 for each Merit Badge. Troop No. 169 made 183 for the Court of Honor held November 3 for first place, with Troop No. 168 with 74 for second place and Troop No. 172 with 69 points for third place.

New Troop Registered

Registration papers have been forwarded to National Headquarters for a Boy Scout Troop at Reliance, Wyo. Mr. William Sisk is to be the Scoutmaster with James Kelley as Assistant Scoutmaster. The Troop Committee will consist of Joe Mitchelson as Chairman, Frank Zelenka, H. M. McComas, Richard N. Drape and William McPhie.

The following boys are being registered: John Bucho, William Elich, Louis Groshel, Shigern Hattori, Leslie Korogi, Leroy McComas, Edward Mc-Phie, Nick Panos, Albert Teiker, Henry Borzago, David Greek, Ernest Grosso, Charles Korogi, Cecil McComas, Gasper Pinter, Woodrow Robertson and James Stark.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. James L. Libby has returned from a visit with relatives in Cheyenne.

Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong, Jr., have gone to housekeeping in the house recently vacated by Mrs. Violet Ritson, on 9th Street.

Mrs. Alex Henetz, Sr., is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Archie Ord, of Fernwood, Idaho, are visit-

ing with Mr. Ord's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ord.
Mrs. Andrew Peternell has returned from a short visit to Laramie.

Mrs. Jake McDonald was called to Salt Lake City, Utah, by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. James Overy, Sr. Miss Harriet Outsen has returned from a short visit in Los Angeles, California.

Miss Jennie Toucher, of East Fork, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher.

C. E. Moffitt and daughter, Miss Irene, have gone to North Bend, Oregon, where they expect to spend the winter.
T. J. O'Farrell and Ed Polanch underwent minor opera-

tions at the Wyoming General Hospital on Thursday, November 5.

Clarence Johnson and family have returned from a short visit with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah. Katie Begovich entertained several friends at a party at



myself . . . but real experts have proved these things I say about Germ-Processed Oil . .

H OW long does it take you to start your motor in the morning? That's one thing. How long does it take your lubrication system to circulate oil to all working parts after your motor starts? That's another.

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and the contract of the contra

her home on Ninth Street on Thursday evening, November 5. James Murray was confined to the Wyoming General Hospital for a few days with injuries received while at work in No. 4 Mine.

Mrs. Dewey McMahon is visiting with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

James Reese has moved into the house vacated by William McMillan on 8th Street.

Mrs. Pauline Henrich, of Denver, Colorado, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Jess Felin.

Mrs. Arthur Clegg has returned from a visit with relaitves in Texas.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelly are the proud parents of a baby boy born November 1. The little one has been named Hugh Spencer.

Mrs. Z. A. Portwood left for Kansas City where she will visit Mrs. William Mildrom.

Thomas Hall, small son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hall,

underwent a tonsilectomy operation recently.

Mrs. James Sterling has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pryde were visitors at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Morris, Mrs. Jane Daniels and daughters, Clara and Gwendolyn, were Reliance visitors November 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bosner visited in Reliance recently.

Mrs. H. M. Kelly has been on the sick list.

Word comes that Mr. and Mrs. James Portington are the parents of a baby girl. Mrs. Portington was formery Miss Jeanette Techer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Telk and Mrs. H. Buckles visited in Boulder during the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ebeling were guests at the I. R. Hal-

seth home in Green River. The Girl Scouts enjoyed a Hallowe'en party. Everyone was in costume and much fun was furnished by the costumes. After games were played refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter have had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Lon Deardon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Haag and daughter, Helen.

The Me-Con-Wee girls of the Primary held a Hallowe'en party Saturday, October 31. The program was as follows:

Piano SoloEmma Stroud
Harmonica Solo
Violin SoloEsther Stroud
Harmonica SoloLillian Hursh
Saxaphone Solo

Games were played with prizes awarded to the winners. Lunch completed a very happy occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and family spent October 31 in Ogden.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson spent the first week end of the month in Evanston and Salt Lake.

Mrs. J. A. McPhie has been ill.

Menhart Pintar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Pintar, has

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been in Salt Lake City receiving treatment for his eyes which were seriously injured.

The Eastern Star Kensington enjoyed an afternoon quilting. Luncheon was served.

Mrs. H. E. Buckles and Mrs. Beulah Graham and children spent the week-end in Boulder with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorgensen.

The Rev. John George and the Rev. E. L. Crane, evangelist for Baptist church, held services at the community church during the first week of November.

The Reliance community extends its sympathy to the Miller family in their recent bereavement.

The Student Activity Council of the Reliance High School sponsored a dance in the Gymnasium, November 4. The Hot'n-Tots furnished music. Although only a small crowd was present it was a fine dance. The purpose of the Council is to manage and help finance the extra-curricular activities of the school. The students feel that they are not being backed by their community when they receive such

Dean C. R. Maxwell visited the Reliance High School on October 27, making his annual inspection. He found the high school fully meeting with the state requirements for an accredited school. The Dean was especially well pleased with the new departments, pronouncing the Home Economics one of the best equipped departments for its size in the state. Mrs. C. R. Maxwell accompanied her husband to Reliance and was the guest of Mrs. Leo Martin.

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Mrs. F. L. Sharrar and children recently came from Denver to join her husband, F. L. Sharrar, coach and Manual Training Instructor in the Reliance high school. The Sharrars are living in Dines.

Miss Anna Marie Murphy enjoyed a short visit with her mother who drove up from Denver for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin entertained several friends at a bridge dinner, Tuesday, October 27.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Jack May and daughter have left for Los

Mrs. Marceau entertained the Altar Society at her home recently. After a pleasing supper the evening was spent

Master Albert Hornsby had the misfortune to break his left arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Dupont and family have moved to Rock Springs where they will make their home. Mr. Ralph Buxton our new General Mine Foreman has

moved into the house vacated by Mr. Dupont. The Winton School was the scene of several Hallowe'en

parties for the grade children.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hansen are the proud parents of

a baby daughter born at the hospital October 20, 1931. A safety meeting was held in the Amusement hall on October 29, 1931. Talks were given by Messrs. Thomas Butler, Verne Murray, Lyman Fearn, Thomas Gibson and Thomas Foster. Following the speaking the following program was given.

Robert DoddsSaxphone Solo Thomas Dodds.......Clarinet Solo Selections Orchestra

After the speaking and program, dancing was enjoyed and a very pleasing lunch was served at the community club house.

Religious meetings held in the Community Building during the month have been well attended.

Mrs. Jolly entertained in honor of her daughter Evelyn's birthday, about fifty guests were present and a good time was had by all. Miss Evelyn received some beautiful gifts.

Mrs. Sena Sprowell entertained the Wednesday Afternoon card club at her home, dinner was served at one o'clock and the afternoon spent at cards. Mrs. Marinoff won first prize and Mrs. Gardner, second.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Menghini of Rock Springs, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Floretta during the month.

A public card party, sponsored by the Ladies Aid, was given at the Club House on October 16. Mrs. W. E. Ferrell won the beautiful quilt raffled by the Aid.

Paul Pecolar suffered an injury to his arm while at school on Monday, October 5.

At the recent meeting of the State Teachers Association at Casper, Supt. A. Keeney of The Superior Schools was elected President for the ensuing year.

The members of the Ladies Altar Society were entertained

at the home of Mrs. George A. Brown on Wednesday evening, October 21. The diversion of the evening was bridge. Prizes were won by Mrs. Louis Kladianos, Mrs. Charles Dean and Mrs. John Yedinak.

Mrs. John Kettle entertained the members of her 500 Club, Wednesday, November 4, with a one o'clock luncheon, after which the usual number of games were played. Those winning prizes were Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Robinson and

Mrs. William VanValkenberg entertained the members of her sewing club at her home, on Friday, November 6.
Monday Night, November 2, Mrs. Harriet Burton, third

grade teacher, received a wire from Laramie, conveying the news of the death of her mother.

Mr. F. L. McCarty of Rock Springs was a business visi-

tor in Superior Tuesday, November 10.
Saturday the High School Football team journeyed to Rock Springs where they played the Rock Springs team. Rock Springs won by a score of 32 to 12.

Hanna

Mrs. Edward Attryde entertained the Ladies Aid at the Community Hall on Thursday, October 29. The ladies enjoyed a delicious luncheon at 2 o'clock, after which the regular business meeting was held.

The Moose Lodge celebrated Moosehart Day by a 6 o'clock banquet at the Finn Hall followed by a program

by the children.

Grandma Clark celebrated her 80th birthday anniversary on October 17 at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark.

The Moosehart Legion gave a Hard Time Dance at Love's Dance Hall on October 24, which was well attended.

The Altar and Rosary Society gave a bazaar and bake sale at the Community Hall on Tuesday, November 3, followed in the evening by a Bunco party which was well attended and a good time had by all.

Joint services for Armistice Day were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on November 8. The message was delivered by Rev. Evjin of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Mr. H. M. Chandler, Miss Dorothy Cook, Miss Marie Grooman, and Carlyle Pomeroy, spent a few days in Laramie in the interest of the High School paper, "The Pioneer."

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The American Legion gave a dance on November 10. On Armistice Day a service was held in front of the school building where a monument was dedicated to the memory of Ted Wilkes. Services were in charge of Ted Wilkes Post No. 7 of the American Legion and an address given by Mr. O'Hara of Rawlins.

The Hanna High School Football team won its game with Laramie at Laramie on October 31, the score being 15 to 0. Their next game is with Rawlins on Armistice

Day, and we hope this will be a victory too.

Mr. and Mrs. William Veitch are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl on November 9. at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. Edward Leese spent Saturday, November 7 in Cheyenne, where he went to consult Dr. Strader about sinus

Jack and Edward Ainsworth have been ill and unable to attend school for several days.

Tono

Anthony Galkwoski of Centralia visited with his sister, Mrs. C. E. Richardson and family, after which he motored to Tacoma and attended the W. E. A. meeting and he was accompanied by his sister and her son, Bobbie, who visited with friends in Tacoma.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson and daughter Georgia and son Jack and Mr. William Hudson, spent a few days at

McNeil's Island visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forsyth. Joe Fusco, who is attending the Success Business College at Seattle, spent a few days with his father John Fusco and brothers and sisters in Tono. He also visited with other relatives and friends in Centralia.

Pisquale Landa left for San Jose, California. Wednesday evening, October 21, where he expects to make his home. He has a bother. Mike Landa, and other relatives at that

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olds of Rochester visited a few days

with their daughter, Mrs. Horace Eggler and family. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Eggler and daughter who visited at Rochester for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Price of Yelm visited with Mr. and Mrs. William Martina.

Miss Kate Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson, is spending the week visiting with her sister Elizabeth at Everett.

Mr. Ben Sheldon of Tacoma visited with his brother, James, and family. He was accompanied from Tacoma by his daughter, Leona, who is intermediate teacher at the

Tono schools.

Mrs. E. R. Rogers and daughters, Marjorie and Helen, Mrs. Ben Dowell and Mrs. William Hann attended the Desert Luncheon at the First Christian Church in Centralia. Mr. Way, of San Francisco, California, spent a few days with his son, Mr. E. C. Way and family.

Mr. William Nicholson, Miss Hulda Rankin and Miss Leona Sheldon, teachers at the Tono School, attended the W. E. A. meeting in Tacoma.

Howard Messinger of Seattle spent a few days with his

father, Mr. M. H. Messinger and family.

Mrs. Joe Patterson spent a week in Seattle with her

daughter, Mrs. C. N. Price and family.

Mrs. James McGurie entertained with a Halloween party Wednesday, October 28, in honor of her little daughter Virginia. All her little class mates at school were present at her party. Games were played and all present enjoyed the afternoon. At the close of the afternoon a lovely luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Barrett entertained a few of their friends. *After a very enjoyable evening with bridge, a lovely luncheon was served to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Corcoran, Mr. Charles Jones and Mr. Oliver Ingersoll of Olympia.

Word was received of the marriage of Miss Victoria Flora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Flora of Portland and former Tono residents to Mr. Mike Reggora of San





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Jose, California. After a few weeks' wedding trip to points of interest in Washington and Oregon they will return to San Jose, where they expect to make their future home.

Mrs. Mary Lindsay of Everson visited with her grand-children, William Nicholson, Tom Richardson and Mrs. John Porich.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan and family have moved to Fords Prairie, at which place they expect to make their future home. Mr. Nolan is employed at the Ford's Prairie Coal Mine.

Mr. Charles Way, who had been working at Rockport, Washington, for the past few months returned home where he will visit with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mossop motored to Roslyn where they visited with the former's grandfather, Mr. Hodgson,

and his mother, Mrs. William Mossop.

Mrs. Frances Flani and son, Nat, and Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Vernon and daughter, of Olympia, were in Tono visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schuck of Olympia and Miss Gladys Mardicott of Centralia were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott. Mr. Schuck is a son of Mrs. Mardicott.

Mr. Robert Sanborn of Ronald, Washington, spent a few days with his wife, Mrs. Sanborn, and daughter, and with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McBratney.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Puckett, of Wilkeson, visited with

friends in Tono. While here they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Shimmel, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. James Corcoran, Jr., of Rockport, Wash-

ington, are visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Simona and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran.
Mrs. Thilda Becker of Issaquah, Washington, spent a

week with her sister Mrs. Charles Friend, and family.



Jack Smith plans, as usual, to spend the Christmas holidays in Southern California with his mother. Incidentally he will attend the foothall games.

Harriet Outsen returned recently from a vacation spent in California. She witnessed several new pictures being made when she visited the "movie lots."

New Scottish football yell-"Get that quarter hack."

T. J. O'Farrell is just recovering from a second removal of tonsils. If at first you don't succeed-.

> IT WASN'T SAFETY FIRST Mule in barnyard, lazy and sick Boy with a pin on the end of a stick Kid jabbed mule: Mule made a lurch. Services Monday in the M. E. church.

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